PUBLISHED MONTHLY,—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,613—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th July
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. W. Cockman	26th ,,
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th ,,
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190 .
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo	4409	18th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 930. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 9th June, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept, 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at times, at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY the 17th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR LAMU, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

By the Steamer "Bormida," Single Saloon Fare, Rs. 350.

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent. Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S S. CAPRI, Tons 6,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

GARDEN PUMPS AND MOWERS.

	Rs.	as.
Garden Pumps, The "Siren"	4	10
The "Holborn"	9	0
,, ,, Chinese Wooden	3	4
,, Syringes from Rs. 6 to	12	0
Floral ,, with Hose and Jet	2	12
Garden Engines	110	0
Lawn Mowers The "Favourite" 12" Cutter	86	0
,, 14" ,,	104	0
Lawn Mowers The "Senior" 16" ,,	116	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

FOR SALE.

By private contract on account of the Estate of the late E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., as a Going Concern conjointly, or the branches thereof separately.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS OF

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containing twenty-six rooms, together with two bungalows and extensive godowns and outhouses, standing in a compound of nearly six acres of ground, the whole being Freehold from Government and situated in Cantonments.

Both branches of the business are in full work and have been efficiently maintained since the death of the Proprietor.

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & CO., BENARES,
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CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent.	Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
,, 1 Year	5	,,
,, 6 Months	4½	,,
,, 3 Months	4	,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, etc.

P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO.
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ ,, ,,

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

OFFICE AND OTHER USEFUL WALL CLOCKS.

ENGLISH-MADE

Circular Eight-days' Wind Pendulum Timekeepers with chain and fusee, bold figures on dial, plate glass fronts, plain polished mahogany cases. The finest made in England.

Size of dial.	12in.	14in.	16in.	18in.	24in.
Timepiece	Rs. 85	Rs. 105	Rs. 155	Rs. 210	Rs. 345
Clock	,, 160	,, 190	,, 250	,, 310	,, 485

The 24in. dials can be wound at the back as well as front, and are, therefore, suitable for a mill, gateway, or as a Public Clock.

ANGLO-AMERICAN

Circular Eight-days' Wind Timekeepers have fine American lever movements with solid English-made mahogany cases, 12in. bold dials like the English Clocks.

Timepiece, Rs. 60. Clocks, Rs. 75.

AMERICAN

Timekeepers are specially made to our order of a quality suitable to our class of trade Eight-days' wind, in solid American wooden cases, which we guarantee to stand the climate, of India. 12 in. dials.

American Octagonal Lever Clock	Rs.	30
Do. Drop Pendulum Clock	,,	25
Do. Drop Pendulum Clock with Calendar	,,	35
Do. 8in. Dial Lever, special make	,,	35

CONTINENTAL

Made Regulator Clocks are made in well-finished wooden cases, and are excellent timekeepers. Their decorative appearance adapt them more for the hall or a dining-room. Eight-days' wind, enamelled 6 in. dials. Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIP'S

Timekeepers, in circular metal cases, are specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. 8in. dials, bold figures, and are eight-days' wind.

Timepiece, Rs. 60. Clocks, Rs. 75.

NOTE.—Timepieces are alluded to as non-strikers, and Clocks are strikers.

Full Catalogue of Clocks on application.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE date for the submission of the design for a dust bin cart notified in the notice of the 7th July, 1902, should be READ as 1st SEPTEMBER, 1902, instead of 31st August, 1902.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 15th July, 1902

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WANTED a MACHINE CONSTRUCTION and DRAWING MASTER, an experienced, DRAUGHTSMAN, who has had workshop practice preferred Salary Rs. 125 rising to 150 in five years. Apply by letter only to

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

DEHLI DURBAR

REQUIRED for the above a 40 K. W. (continuous current) ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT 100 volts. Reply, giving particulars, stating cost of ire, delivery to and removal from Dehli, to

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF SALTPETRE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Wellington, Nilgiris, up to 25th August 1902, for the SUPPLY of 10,000 cwts. of SALTPETRE (more or less) to the Cordite Factory, from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March 1904.

2. For further particulars reference is requested to the "Bombay Government Gazette", Part IX, dated 3rd, 10th, and 17th July 1902.

D. W. BABINGTON, Major, R. A.,
Superintendent, Cordite Factory.

HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES COMPLETE.

THE JAMES	Rs.	200	only
RALEIGH GAZELLE	„	220	„
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Reduced charges in Nickel-plating, enamelling and repairing.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
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No slipping off the Nose.

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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

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TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods consisting of glassware in variety, breakfast sets, cups and saucers, platedware, porcelain table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, fancy lamps, clocks, time-pieces, toys, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD NAGPADA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Attorneys for Uderam Kessa, the sole Receiver appointed by the Court of Small Causes, in Suit No. 17436 of 1901, to recover and realise the debt due by Hajee Dadameeya Hajee Sajanshet to the estate of one Mahadhoo Devji, deceased, the premises hereinafter described will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd day of July, 1899, and executed by the said Haji Dadameeya Haji Sajanshet in favor of the said Mahadhoo Devji since deceased.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land or ground whereof Mr. Ladhabhai Ebrahim is the Fazondar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Nagpada Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 3,345, and Street Nos. 1, and 3, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the said Old Nagpada Street, on the west by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane, on the north by a passage and on the south by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Eswadabai, widow of Bhicoo Marathi, and which said house is in the occupation of the said mortgagor or his tenants.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, the Vendor's Attorneys, at No. 18, Church Gate Street.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the West View, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable, and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, revolving top office table, platedware crockery and glassware iron frame cottage piano by Rose in good order, gent's bicycle, large cooking stove with hot water tank, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, table and hanging lamps, etc the property of W. TAYLOR, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 55, DeLima Street, Mazagon, next to the Nawab's Tank, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, 16 stops organ by Doring and Blake Organ Co, miniature billiard table by Thurston and Co. with balls, cues, etc. English iron safe, open carved blackwood pier tables, writing table, conversation couches and chairs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, brass bedstead, lamps, table ornaments, etc, the property of Mr. S. J. DESOUZA.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD ON THE JUNCTION OF GRANT AND FALKLAND ROADS.

Under instructions from Mrs. Maria Thereza de Lima, the Administratrix de-bonis-non, with the will annexed of the late Anthony George de Ga, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 26th day of July, 1902, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground assessed under Act VI of 1851 together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon (other than the zinc-roofed shop or tavern assessed under Municipal Ward No. 2037), situate, lying, and being at Grant Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,060 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 156 and 412, new Nos, 13662 and 13911, old Survey Nos. and new Survey No, 7377, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under D. Ward No. 2,400 (3) and 2401, Street Nos 318A and 320, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the 10th Khetwady lane, on or towards the west by the property of Anthony George de Ga, Junior, on or towards the north by Grant Road, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Anthony George de Ga, Junior, and partly by the property of Ardeshir Bomanjee Cursetjee Dubash, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor. The said zinc-roofed shop or tavern assessed under Municipal Ward No. 2,037 belongs to one Goolbai and the land on which the said zinc-roofed shop or tavern stands is being sold. The said land was leased to the said Goolbai by an indenture dated 8th December 1892 for 5 years from 1st January 1898, and under the said lease at the expiration of the term the said shop was to have been forthwith removed by the said Goolbai with power to the lessor to remove the same in default of removal by the said Goolbai. The term of the lease has expired and the said Goolbai is a mere monthly tenant of the said land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale of which printed copies can be had from the Auctioneers, application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, Solicitors for the vendor, or the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, a 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No, 4, Elphinstone Chawl, near the B. B. & C. I. R. Elphinstone Road Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboard, platedware, crockery and glassware, nearly new, hand sewing machine, Army and Navy Carpenters' Lathe, Armican Stove, large size organ by Soundy, square piano by Richard Lepp, lady's and gents bicycles, iron safe, lamps, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of T. WILLIAMS, Esq, proceeded to England.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th July, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second hand strong victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14 hands, aged, goes well in harness.
1 chesnut Arab pony, quiet in harness and saddle

AUCTION SALE OF THE BAPTY FLOUR MILL AT FALKLAND ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the spot by instructions of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mr, Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable property together with the machinery, articles, and things belonging thereto, and hereinafter referred to,

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the mill buildings, houses, shops, bungalows, godowns, and offices erected thereon, situate on the north-east side of the Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,143 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos 201, 202, new No 18127 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2160 and 2165 and street Nos 237, 229 and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the north partly by a road leading into the Falkland Road called Bapty Road and partly the property of Rutonjee Dhunjibhai on or towards the east by the properties belonging to the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Baronet the said Rutonjee Dhunjibhai and Soomar Mahomed Essa, on or towards the south partly by the properties of Ramratton Succaram and Abdoolali and partly by a temple and on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Abdoolali and partly by the Falkland Road,

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All engines, boilers, mill gear, fixed and moveable machinery, mill accessories, plant, fixtures, implements, tools, and all other articles and things of the nature of or appertaining to machinery, which are now upon the said hereditaments and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the said mortgagees or to Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. Attorneys for the Bank, at their office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th July, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE OF HARDWARE.

By order of N. W. Kemp, Esq., Acting Official Assignee H. C. and in Re Abdulally Noorbhoy Soorti, a Hardware Merchant, trading as Noorbhoy Chandabhoy, an insolvent, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public, Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY; the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at Shop No 122 in Cutlery Bazaar, consisting of cornice pole rings, cast steel saws, brass and iron box and chest locks emery cloth, brass and iron hinges rivets, screw pulleys, stirrups, panel pins, iron chains, hat and coat hooks, roller buckles, bolts, boot heel tips, glass knobs, gate hooks and eyes, cabin hooks, screw rings, wire nails, mens combs, brass eyelets, screws of sizes, blued cut tacks, spirit levels, screw eyes, brass butts, chest handles, toy hammers, cast steel files of sizes, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th July, 1902.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES ;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted) ; together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals ; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.

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ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

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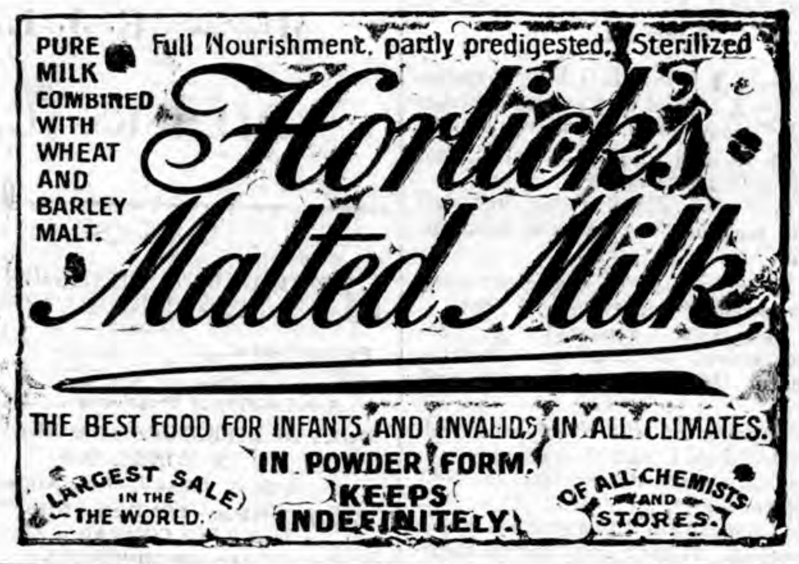

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DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

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SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
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GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

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Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
— OR A —
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PRIZES.				Rs.
1	Prize			1,000
1	Do.			500
1	Do.			250
2	Prizes	Rs. 125	each	250
2	Do.	„ 100	„	200
2	Do.	„ 75	„	150
4	Do.	„ 50	„	200
10	Do.	„ 25	„	250
100	Do.	„ 10	„	1,000
200	Do.	„ 5	„	1,000
200	Do.	„ 1	„	200
523	Prizes		Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are effectively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

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THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 80 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

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GOOD COMMODIOUS BUILDINGS fit for Offices, Shops, Residences, facing Main Roads, in the Fort, Chawls and other Buildings, near Crawford Market, on Falkland Road, Girgaon Road, New Wadi, Mandavi, Camballa Hill, Ripon Road, Suparibag Road, &c., fetching good Rent.

VACANT BUILDING PLOTS at Byculla, Mazagon, Curry Road, Dadar, Ghat Kooper, and Kalyan, Railway Stations.

PROPERTIES.—Gardens and other Lands with or without Bungalows, at Matheran, Kalyan, Thana, Poona, Ulwa and other places. Inam Villages in Panvel and other Talookas.

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LADY SUPERINTENDENT,

The Lady Superintendent will have entire charge of the Hospital Nursing and Private Nursing Staffs under the orders of the Committee.

Applicants must be fully qualified as Medical, Surgical and Midwifery Nurses, and must have had previous experience in hospital management.

Salary Rs. 350 per month with free Board and Lodging, including lighting and general attendance.

The appointment will, in the first instance, be on probation for six months, and will be subject to the approval of Government.

Applications accompanied by copies of Testimonials and giving references should be addressed to the undersigned and submitted on or before Saturday, the 2nd of August, 1902.

No personal canvassing will be allowed.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES P. CHRYSTAL,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Bank Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

AN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held in Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, in December, 1902. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

P. M. HUTHEESING,
General Secretary,
Indian Industrial Exhibition.

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IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12
PAPER COVERS.		
Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron...	0	12
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, July 14.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£96 1-8	=	plus 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	=	do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 7-8	=	do.
Bar Silver in London	24 7-16	=	plus 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 5-16	=	plus 1-16
Do. New York	52 7-8	=	unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris	25'16	=	do.
Berlin Cheques on London	20'48 1-2	=	plus 1
Do. New York	4'27 7-8	= —	plus 1-
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent,			unchanged
„ Short London Bills 2 1-2 „		=	do.
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 „		=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8 „		=	do.
6 Do. Do. 3 1-8 „		=	do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-8 „		=	—1-8
Do. 7 day market loans 2 3-8 „		=	plus 1-8

Arrivals.—Barbara, Elswick Tower.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 5 2-32. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports nil. Arrivals closed easier.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
4'55	4'47	4'33	4'25	
	—1	—2	—2	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4'21	4'19	4'19	4'18	4'18
—3	—3	—3	—3	—3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,000 Bales.
„ Last year	15,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 „
„ Continent	11,000 „
Mid-Uplands	9 5-16
Futures, month of July	8'70 —1
Do. do. Dec.	7'77 —6
Coffee	5 1-2 plus 3 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	9
Futures month of Sept.	8'03 —3
Do. Dec.	7'63 —6

Closing tone quiet.

German granulated Sugar First, marks, Sellers, 7 3-8s. July-Aug. Tone quiet.

Red Karachi Wheat 28 3-8 July-Aug.

Rapeseed Brown 36 1-4 July-Aug. Sellers. Tone flat.

Linseed 55. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone easier.

Para Rubber 2s. 11 1-2d.

Metals—
Copper Braziers £76'10.
Yellow Metal 6.
Tin Plates 1s. 3-9d.
Bar iron Belgium £5-3.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-7-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-4.

Freight Coals. Cardiff to Bombay, 8s. 9d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 14th July, 1902 :—

Cotton	1,697 bales.
Wheat	8,537 cwts.
Linseed	1 181 „
Rapeseed	3079 „
Gingellyseed	42 „
Poppyseed	1,059 „
Groundnuts	183 „
Castorseed	5084 „
Rice	4909 „
Myrabollams	1,208 „
Cottonseed	5 302 „

BOMBAY, YESTERDAY, July 15.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand				1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 7-32d
French Francs	3 do	do		169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do		137 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days Sight		129
Shanghai	30	„	„	172 1-2
Japan	30	„	„	151 1-4

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent, Tone steady.

Cash	97-11
1st Settlement	97-9

Money Market—Tone easy.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since	6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	19th June	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4	do.

Seeds.—

Linseed.—Tone Dull.		
Ready } Forward	9	10
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward	6	5
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } do. Forward	6	13
Yellow Guzerat, Ready } do. Forward	7	6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready } Forward	8	8
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready } Forward	27	4 to 27 8.

The following are the actual clearances of Cotton from Bombay to Europe for the six months ending 30th June 1902 :—

	Bales.
Liverpool	6,044
Hull	1,653
London	356
Marseilles	3,055
Havre	12,693
Dunkirk	40,696
Antwerp	77,802
Ghent	nil
Bremen	9,287
Hamburg	79,225
Burlona	16,308
Genoa	50,680
Napple	2,600
Venice	41,798
Leghorn	1,600
Catania	1,225
Trieste	82,467
Fiume	6,547
Oderra	500
Gottun burg	950
	4,35,486

For the same period in 1901 4,71,165 Bales.
Decrease 35,679 Bales = 7'57 per cent.

Liverpool opening telegram.

Tone.	quiet.
Estimated Sales.	10,000
Total Imports	1,000

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'55	4'47	4'32	4'24
...	...	—1	—1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
4'21	4'19	4'18	4'17
...	...	—1	—1
March.-Ap.			
4'17			
—1			

Cotton.—The market is quiet but steady with a fair offtake at Colaba. The continued good reports of rain in the growing districts has made the sutta market easier, with many sellers and but few buyers.

Shares—Steady.

Manockjee Petit Mills	Rs. 1,620
Tapty Valley Railway	„ 437 1-2
Bank of Bombay	„ 1,262 1-2

The Bombay Improvement Trust lone of thirty lakhs is reported in the bazaar to have been successfully floated to-day at ...... Rs. 98 2

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surat's quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 7-8
Bar Silver	24 7-16

THE SALE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

The Special Committee of the American House of Representatives which is investigating the charges made in connection with the negotiations for the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies, resumed its sittings on June 23. Letters were presented to the Committee from Mr. Swenson, (United States Minister at Copenhagen; Mr. White, Secretary of the United States Embassy in London; and Mr. Christmas, (who in the course of the negotiations, attempted to act as an intermediary. Mr. Christmas says that M. Gron obtained his confidential report by foul means. He believes that M. Gron falsified the report and denies a number of allegations made in it. He says he never tried to impress upon M. Horring that bribery was the only means of arranging the sale of the Islands. He says that he did not mention the name of any Congressman in connection with the use of bribes and makes a general denial regarding several other matters. Mr. Swenson, in his letter, says that in view of the character of Christmas he attaches no importance to his statements. Mr. White's letter gives a detailed account of his visit to Denmark in connection with the sale of the islands.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Death and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, Cash strictly in advance.

BARODA.

BIRTH.

Darasha—June 7, Saturday, at Baroda, the wife of Mr. D. K. Darasha, Mysore State Service, of a son.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 31 m. Sun sets, 6 h 41 m High water, 9-10 m., 8-13 a. Low water, 1-43 m., 2-36 a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

FOOTBALL.

Rovers vs. H. M. S. Magdala.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Capri will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day.

Partial Collapse of a House.—A portion of the roof of a house belonging to Kurrimbhoy Lalji Sajan and situated off Ripon Road collapsed on Monday evening owing to one of the vertical posts having given way at its centre. As all the occupants were out at the time the collapse did not result in any personal injury. The fire-brigade and the engineering staff of the Bombay Municipality were quickly on the scene, and had the part of the roof which appeared to be dangerous pulled down.

Accident to a Horse Trainer.—Ramji Sewji, a Hindu aged forty-five years, residing at 13th Lane, Kamatipoora, and employed as a horse-trainer in Mr. Anderson's stables in Bellasis Road, met with a fatal accident while training a horse on Monday. The animal, it appears, reared up and fell over on its back with the rider, who was thrown heavily head over heels. He sustained serious injuries to his head and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died the same night. The Commissioner of Police ordered the body of the deceased to be disposed of.

Negligent Driving.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Galway charged Chingan Bandoo, a coachman with negligent driving along the Queen's Road near Thakordwar. It appeared from the evidence that yesterday evening at about 6 p. m., accused was driving negligently near the junction of Thakordwar Road and Queen's Road, when Gunner Bird, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, who was going on a bicycle along the road was knocked down and his cycle smashed. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20, in default to undergo 20 day's rigorous imprisonment. Complainant was referred to the civil court for the damages done to his bicycle.

Robbing His Brothers-in-Law.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jadowji Valubhdas, a Hindu, was charged with stealing a pair of gold bangles and a gold nose ring of the collective value of Rs. 275, the property of his brother-in-law Kalidas Hurjiven. The accused was further charged with theft of ornaments of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 526, belonging to another brother-in-law, named Runchardas Vandravandas. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended. The evidence showed that the accused came to Bombay about a month ago from his native country and put up with his brother-in-law, Kalidas. He robbed Kalidas of the ornaments and then went to live with the other brother-in-law and relieved him of his property also. He pleaded guilty to both the charges. As both the complainants did not wish to press the charge, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was paid, Rs. 100 was ordered to be paid to the first complainant Kalidas.

A NOSE CUTTING CASE.

AN ASCETIC'S REVENGE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Narayenghir Samalghir, a Hindu ascetic, was charged with cutting off the nose of a woman named Gunga by means of a knife. The woman had been in the keeping of the accused for the last four months, and they lived together in a room on the second floor of a house in 4th Lane, Kamatipoora. It was alleged that the woman occasionally left home without permission, which excited the jealousy of the ascetic, who suspected her of misconduct and frequently chastised her. The corporal punishment, however, did not seem to have produced the desired effect on the woman, for, when he returned home on Monday evening he found she was again out somewhere. She turned up at 9-30 p.m., when accused in a fit of jealously closed the door of the room, threw her down, sat on her chest and cut her nose clean off with a knife. He then opened the door and ran away. Shortly after the woman followed and raised an alarm, but the accused could not be found. The police had the woman removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained under treatment. The absconding ascetic was yesterday morning arrested by the police at Sion Causeway with the knife in his possession. The case was remanded pending the recovery of the woman.

SALE OF ABKARI LICENCES.

The remaining twenty four licences for the sale of bhang, ganja and charas, in different localities, were put up for sale, in the Town Custom House yesterday, by public auction, by Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Customs, and Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Abkari. They realise Rs. 17,575. The twenty nine licences sold on Monday realised Rs. 21,960 making a total of Rs. 39,535, for the 53 licenses.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from other Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	4	3	99
Total plague deaths to date	119,373	99,015	
Same date last year	11	19	115

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 605 as against 636 during the previous week. Of the total number 22 died of plague, which showed a decrease of four compared with the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 621, which included 68 deaths from plague,

ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Sloan charged Bhaichand Naron, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurji Hormusji Todiwala, Varjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaidas, Vithal Jamukhram and Luximidas Nagordas with conspiring to forge a will, using as genuine a forged document, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and abetment. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Oliviera, pleader, appeared for the first and the fifth accused, Mr. Spencer, pleader, for the second and third, Mr. Byrne solicitor, for the fourth, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for the sixth, Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga and Mr. Wellinker, pleader, watched the case on behalf of the executors of the will of Bai Nurbuddabai.

In the opening of the proceedings Gordhan Nursy, witness for the prosecution was further examined by Mr. Bowen. He said that Nurbudabai, widow of Hariwalabh Gulabchand, handed over the ornaments to Mage Goa for the money advanced by him. After Nubudabai's death he left Patan for Bombay, and before that he and the other executors of Hariwalabh's will signed a letter in favour of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, solicitors. When he arrived at the Grant Road Station he was met by Gordhan Gopal and Chabildas Ranchoddas who took him to Chabildas' house. There he was asked by them why he did not obtain probate of Norbadabai's will. Gordhan said that he would help him in obtaining probate and pay for the vakil's fees also. He was then asked where the will was, to which he replied that it was with Vithal Chaturbhuj. He asked for the will from Vithal Chaturbhuj, who said that the will was with his Vakil. Gordhan was informed of this and he told him (witness) that he would get it from the Vakil. After that Gordhan used to come to him to make inquiries about the second will. Subsequently he signed a caveat against the first will in the presence of the second and third accused. The second and the fourth accused managed all his affairs in the suit in the High Court regarding the second will. He was taken to the court by them at times only. Witness continued that during the course of the proceedings in the High Court the second accused engaged one counsel after another for him. Being displeased with this, the witness went to Mr. Girdharlal, solicitor, and told him that he wanted to settle the case. Mr. Girdharlal asked witness to engage another counsel. Therefore he went to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand in company with his co-executor Jadia Bhagwan Ghagas. Having served his previous counsels, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, with a notice, he went back to Patan. Subsequently he came back to Bombay. The second accused again saw him and asked him why he had changed his solicitors. He replied that he wanted to settle the matter. Gordhan said "no, you must not settle it", and accompanied witness to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand. There the second accused asked Mr. Gulabchand to proceed with the case and promised him to pay his fees. A suit to obtain probate of the second will of Nurbadabai was then filed and a consent decree taken afterwards. Witness said that during the course of the proceedings before he engaged Mr. Goolabchand, solicitor, Vithal Jamukhram gave him a copy of Hariwalabh's will, which Vithal said that he had got from Shapurji, the third accused. It was after reading this copy that he thought of settling the matter. He asked the second accused, Gordhan Gopal, what the new trouble was. Gordhan told him not to be afraid and that he would not lose anything by it. Cross-examination was reserved.

Examined by the Magistrate, witness said that he was a brother of Nurbadabai. When he was settling accounts with Muga Goa after the death of Hariwalabh, Nurbudabai was served with a notice by Vithal Jamukhram. He got nothing by bringing about the settlement of the suit in the High Court. Chabildas was an attesting witness to the second will of Nurbudabai, and was present in Patan when it was executed by Nurbudabai. Nurbudabai had put her mark on the second will. When Chabildas saw him at the Grant Road Station with the second accused he (Chabildas), knew of the second will of Nurbudabai. All the time that the second accused carried on his (witness') case in the High Court, prior to his (witness') engaging Mr. Gulabchand, solicitor, he was a tool in his (Gordhan's) hands. When the copy of the will was shown to him (witness), by Vithal Jamukhram he knew that it was a false one. When that copy was shown to him it reminded him of the notice served on Nurbudabai two years back in connection with the will of Hariwalabh. He had mentioned the fact of the copy of Hariwalabh's will to Chabildas. Chabildas used to pay his expenses for coming to Bombay from Patan. Gordhan too used to pay him some rupees whenever he came to Bombay. Since his arrival in Bombay witness lived for some days with the fifth accused ; but he did not talk about the present case with him. No one had sent for him to say what evidence he was going to give in the case.

Bandoo Pandoo said that he belonged to Trimbakeshwar in Nasik and he was a priest of Jadias and Sonis. He did not remember Hariwalabh Gulabchand. Witness was shown two entries in two different books. The entries were in his own handwriting in Marathi and from those entries he could say that a person named Jodia Hariwallabh Gulabchand of the Shrimali Soni caste had seen him at two different time at his place. Below each of those entries an entry was made in Gujarati by the said Hariwallabh and signed by him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer witness said there were only two priests for the Soni Jadia caste at Trimbakeshwar who kept books like him. Generally the headman of the family of his visitors put down his signature below the Gujarati entry in the book.

At this stage of the case the Court adjourned till Thursday next.

THE JOHN NICHOLSON MEMORIAL.

The following is a first list of subscriptions to the "John Nicholson Memorial Fund". subscriptions may be paid to the Bank of Upper India, Limited, Simla, or to Colonel B. Duff, Honourary Secretary :—

	Rs.
H E the Viceroy	150
Lord Roberts	200
H E Sir Power Palmer	100
His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz	100
Major Genl Christopher	100
The Hon'ble Major Genl Sir E Ellis	100
Major Genl Scott	50
Colonel De Brath	50
Major Genl Tyler	50
Surgn Genl Sir T Gallway	50
Surgn Genl B Franklin	50
Bgdr Genl Lorne Campbell	100
Major Genl A G Creagh	10
Major Genl Shone	100
The Hon'ble D Ibbetson	100
Mr C H West	20
Capt A S Hamilton, 4th Sikhs	10
Major Tanner, R E	10
Capt H L Turner, 2nd B L	5
Bgdr Genl H A Abbott	40
Lieut Genl Sir B Blood	32
The Hon'ble A T Arundell	100
Major Cowper, D A Q M G	10
Lieut Colonel Wilkie I M S	16
Mr O'Brien Smith	20
Colonel Woollcombe, A A G	16
Mr E H S Clarke	20
Mr L White King	20
Major Genl Sir W Meiklijohn	50
Major H Daly	32
Colonel Lyons Montgomery	25
Mr J Marshall	15
Capt R L Morris, 3rd B C	10
Major H T Kenny, 2nd Bo Lancers	15
Capt B Scott	16
Mr. R G Hardy	32
Major Rawlins, 12th B C	10
Capt Warden, 3rd Lancers H C	5
Mr H N Heseltine	10
Mr W S Morris	10
Capt E B Peacock 31st P I	10
Colonel H Mansfield	25
Capt C Wanliss, South Lanc Regt	10
Major Genl Sir R West Macott	50
Major Muspratt Withams	10
Mr J B Wood	16
Major Genl Wodehouse	100
Mr E G Colvin	20
Mr P T R Kellner	16

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA EXTRA MEETINGS, 1902.

It is proposed to hold EXTRA MEETINGS as follows :—

1st	Extra Meeting,	Saturday,	19th	July, 1902.
2nd	„	„	26th	„
3rd	„	„	9th	August, 1902.
4th	„	Wednesday,	13th	„
5th	„	Saturday,	16th	„
6th	„	„	23rd	„
7th	„	„	30th	„

SEASON TICKETS for the above Meetings will be issued as follows :—

Season Ticket for Grand Stand and Enclosure, including two transferable Season Tickets admitting two Ladies ......Rs. 25

Additional Season Ticket for Ladies will, if required, be issued, each ......Rs. 7

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be as follows :—

Day ticket for each Meeting for Grand Stand and Enclosure, including one transferable ticket for one Lady ......Rs. 5

Day Ticket for ladies, each ......Rs. 2

Day Ticket for children, each ......Rs. 2

SEASON TICKETS can be obtained at the Office W. I. T. C. 20, Queen's Gardens, up to noon, 19th July, or at the Race Course on Race Days.

DAY TICKETS are obtainable at the Race Course only on Race Days.

Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

For particulars, apply to General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 20th June, 1902.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. R. A. (COLABA.)

In connection with the Bombay Association Football League a match was played last evening between the Bombay Gymkhana and the R. A. (Colaba) on the Oval. The Gymkhana kicked off with a strong wind at their back, but they were very soon driven into their own twenty-five. Throughout the first half they were beaten at every point. The R. A. forwards were much too fast for them, and although Taggart was very safe in goal, he was beaten three times before the whistle blew, the Gymkhana hardly having crossed the centre line.

In the second half the Gymkhana forwards showed up to more advantage, and several times broke through the R. A. defending rank in face of the wind, but their efforts were nullified by hasty shooting. Then the R. A. got going again, and scored a fourth point. A minute later the ball was put through again, and there was considerable doubt as to whether or no the player was off side. The R. A. right back had tried a long shot from the centre of the field, and the ball rebounding from the goal post the left outside had hustled it through from within a few feet of goal. However the point was given, and shortly afterwards the gunners made their score a round half dozen. Throughout the game the Gymkhana were utterly beaten. The scores were : —

R. A. (Colaba)	6 goal
Bombay Gymkhana	0 goal

The following is the League table up to date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Royal Artillery	5	4	0	1	9
Oxford L I	3	3	0	0	6
Bombay Rovers	3	1	0	2	4
Bombay Gymkhana	4	1	2	2	4
B V A	3	1	2	0	2
H M S Magdala	4	0	3	1	1
Telegraph	3	0	3	0	0

Two points are given for a win and one for a draw,

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 15.

Tuesday.—The barometer has fallen rapidly at the head of the Bay and the storm in that area has intensified but is still in the same position. It will however probably commence moving during the day, and the probable course will be northerly or north, north-esterly. Light to heavy rain has fallen in Burma and on the north of the East Coast, but rain has continued light and local in North-East India. Akyab has received six inches, Bhamo four and Cuttack 7 1-2 inches, Moderate to heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast. Rain has increased in South India and the Deccan and has been general in Central India, Platea uand Satpuras Mercara has received five inches. Karwar four, Indore and Sambalpur two. Temperature during the past 24 hours, was in excess in North-East India, Punjab Sind and West Rajputana and below normal in Burma, North Madras, Coast and West Deccan.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Indra, Captain W. H. Wilkes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, experienced heavy weather from the westward and moderating coming north.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, Captain F. G. Cunningham, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi encountered heavy monsoon swell with wind to Din Head thence moderating to the port of Bombay. The same company's steamer Ula, Captain T. A. Collins which arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, met with moderate and strong monsoon, with a high sea from West-North-West, and heavy rain on the Malabar Coast.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

BOMBAY, July 15.

Murtizapore.—Telegraphs on 15th inst :—We have to-day a rainfall of 1 1-2 inches Rains repoted in the districts. It is drizzling here. Weather is very favorable for the crop.

Nagpur.—Telegraphs on 15 inst : We have since our last advices a rainfall of 1-15 inches.

Beawar.—Telegraphs on 15th inst : We had yesterday a rainfall of 1-2 inch. Weather is rainy. Rains reported in the districts Jaipur had yesterday a rainfall of 2 inches, Sowing operations are going on,

Bhavnagar—Telegraphs on 15th inst : Heavy rains reported in the Districts sowing progressing rapidly We are having slight showers Bhavanagar, Wadhwan and Mahuwa More rain required Weather is cloudy,

Indore—Telegraphs on 15th inst : Mehsana telegraphs raining slightly througout the district, More expected. Harda 2 inches

Delhi—Telegraphs on 15th inst : Weather fine,

Dhulia—Telegraphs on 15th inst : We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 90 cents, The rainfall is generally short, Raining moderatly throughout the districts,

Dhulia.—(Contd.) districts. Sowing is progressing favourably. More rain is wanted for the growing crops. Weather cloudy.

Sheagaon.—By memo dated 14th inst : Rain set in this evening from 5 o'clock and continues falling fairly heavily. About an inch has fallen so far.

Akote.—By memo dated 13th inst ; We had yesterday a rainfall of 70 cents The weather is hot cloudy and sh ws signs of further rainr

Akola.—By memo : dated 14th inst : We have had yesterday morning a rainfall of 1'07 inches. The weather to-day is cloudy and monsoonish. Present weather is very favorable for the crop.

Khamgaon.—By memo ; dated 14th July, To-day's rainfall 1 31 inchs. More rain is expected,

Broach—By memo ; dated 14 July : Weather is cloudy and further rain expected. Weather is very favorable for all crops.

Dhamangaon—By memo dated 13th inst : It raiend yesterday about 89 cents and the weather continues cloudy.

Bhawnagar—Telegraphs on the 15th Inst Raining here heavily. We expect rain whole night Weather is rainy.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. have received the following reports :—

BHOWNAGAR, July 13.

To-day the weather has again been very cloudy and monsoonish. Some slight showers of rain fell, which gauged 15 cents only. We hear of some rain having fallen in our vicinity. It is cloudy and monsoonish at the time of posting this and we expect more rain. Sowing is gradually carried on, with the hopes of getting more rain. The district reports are favourable.

BARSI, July 14.

The weather has been cloudy with sight drizzle. District reports are favourable. More rain is needed all over the district.

BROACH, July 14.

Last night a good shower gauging 1 inch 5 cents fell. The weather continues alternately cloudy, sunny and under its favourable influence 75 p.c. sowing has been completed.

AMRAOTI, July 14.

It rained here heavily last night gauging 1 inch 85 cents. The young plants are doing well. The weather is cloudy.

AKOT, July 13.

We beg to confirm our telegram of this morning informing you that 75 per cents of rain fell last night and crop prospects are satisfactory.

Sowing is nearly completed and the young cotton plants are above ground in many places. So far prospects are considered very favourable. The weather continues cloudy and further rain is expected to-night.

JALGAON-JAMODE, July 14.

Last night we had an inch of rain. Weather continues cloudy and calm but not so hot as was the case during the past two weeks.

Cotton sowing is nearly completed and plants all over have began to show above ground. Progress of the plants in the early sown fields is satisfactory.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	15	84	22	21	20	04	21	42
Tuesday, 15th July	0	40	0	15	0	30	0	41
Total	16	24	22	36	21	34	21	56
Total fall to July 15th 1901	47	89	28	01	41	28	37	25
Total fall to July 15th 1900	32	15	30	64	30	50	31	03

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL,
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	19	23
July 15th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	24
Total	19	47

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF JULY, 1902.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29'341	E	3	100'1	84'4	62	..	1'20	—3'67
Sirsa	29'344	SSW	5	103'3	85'6	63	...	1'89	—1'81
Delhi	29'361	Calm	2	92'2	81'0	72	...	8'67	+0'48
Agra	29'367	Calm	1	89'5	80'9	76	...	2'89	—5'41
Cawnpore	29'368	WSW	2	93'3	79'1	74	...	2'33	—5'85
Allahabad	29'368	WNW	3	95'6	80'3	80	1'19	6'57	—5'12
Jhansi	29'381	NW	2	89'7	81'2	85	...	7 15	—5'05
Jacobabad	29'338	Calm	3	109'3	87'0	76	..	0'27	—0'38
Karachi	29'411	WSW	9	95'4	83'3	80	...	3'39	+0'92
Jeypore	29'387	WNW	2	87'2	79'1	83	0'08	3'28	—3'75
Ajmere	29'423	SW	3	91'9	78'1	83	0'42	2'41	—3'81
Deesa	29'457	SW	13	100'1	79'6	71	...	1'01	—5'67
Ahmedabad	29'458	NW	2	95'2	75'1	88	0'90	3'03	—9 53
Bhuj	29'460	W	11	95'3	[illegible]	80	...	1'78	—3'48
Jamnagar	29'453	SW	16	94'0	79'7	79	...	1'42	—7'11
Dwarka	29'459	WSW	16	87'9	82'3	85	...	6'78	—
Rajkot	29'430	WSW	14	92'9	77'6	83	..	0'93	—10'77
Bhownagar Para	29'490	SW	9	90'6	78'8	89	0'02	2'21	—4'86
Veraval	29'459	WNW	19	84'5	81'8	90	...	7'52	—0'25
Neemuch	29'467	W	3	90'0	74'5	96	0'42	3'19	—5'53
Indore	29'453	WNW	7	80'3	73'1	95	2'13	9'52	—1'13
Saugor	29'418	W	6	88'1	76'1	85	...	4'99	—10'97
Jubulpore	29'467	SW	4	88'9	76'6	93	0'02	6'49	—4'24
Hoshangabad	29'442	SW	7	91'6	77'2	90	0'02	7'07	—7'06
Khandwa	29'477	W	10	88'2	75'6	86	0'51	14'60	+4'61
Raipur	29'418	SW	1	87'3	73'9	85	...	5'11	—10'63
Nagpur	29'458	W	[illegible]	89'2	75'1	91	0'20	9'25	—6'61
Amraoti	29'503	WSW	15	85'6	73'5	97	0'25	10'07	—1'84
Akola	29'492	WSW	5	87'.	72'8	86	0'73	6 07	—4'09
Surat	29'491	W	9	89'6	80'1	87	0'02	4'68	—13'76
Malegaon	29'517	WNW	10	81'4	74'1	82	0'64	7'19	+0'27
Bombay	29'534	WSW	21	84'7	80 1	83	0'07	21'44	—13'18
Poona	29'558	WSW	12	77'6	71'4	92	0'58	8'43	+0'47
Ahmednagar	29'554	WSW	12	83'3	72'4	84	0'05	4'78	—1'84
Aurangabad	29'532	WSW	8	83'3	70'2	92	0'51	4'22	..
Sholapur	29'549	WSW	22	85'2	74 0	72	...	4'95	—1'38
Ratnagiri	29'611	WSW	12	82'9	74'9	93	0'82	45'3	—3'23
Bijapur	29'584	WSW	M	82 3	[illegible]	78	0 04	4'95	+0'36
Belgaum	29'598	WSW	32	71'8	66'8	97	1'62	15'00	—0'24
Goa	29 628	W	16	81 0	75 4	91	1'40	74'84	+31'65
Karwar	29'651	SW	10	79'6	74'0	85	4'14	85'20	+28'53
Mangalore	29'695	WSW	6	83'9	74 4	88	1'17	76'71	+20'79
Calicut	29'737	SW	11	81'7	72'5	92	1'18	44'77	—5'45
Cochin	29'770	SSW	..	86'3	73 7	91	1'65	42'24	×2 02
Bangalore	29'706	SW	16	83'8	66.3	95	0'19	2'82	—2'30
Secunderabad	29'561	WSW	19	87'6	73'0	77	0'03	1'64	—6 59
Masulipatam	29'567	NW	4	86 0	78'1	87	...	4 87	. 2'75
Bellary	29'619	W	11	82'5	69'2	70	0'08	4'71	+2'23
Cuddapah	29'626	NWW	G	96'2	75'8	73	0 01	6'72	+1'43
Madras	29'639	W	6	91'0	77'5	69	0'15	3 88	—0'11
Coimbatore	29'741	S	6	85'9	70'6	95	0'42	2'10	—0'12
Trichinopoly	29'711	Calm	5	96'6	79'3	58	...	2'63	+[illegible]'60
Negapatam	29'694	SW	11	93'2	79.0	76	0'18	2'21	—0'17
Colombo	29'812	S	11	84'5	78'5	85	...	15 26	+4'18
Aden (23rd)	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...

In column "Sind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0'10 (20'59) ; G. T. H. = 0'15 (21'36) St. G. H=0'12 (20'22) C. P. =0'07 (21'44.)

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes continue to be irregular showing a brisk to rapid fall in Rajputana, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and at Saugor, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly over nearly the whole of the reporting area and the force has been strong to a gale at Belgaum, Sholapur, Bombay, Veraval, Dwarka and Secunderabad, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Hoshangabad, Bhuj and Deesa, and the minimum 4° at Sirsa and Lahore. The maximum temperature varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 72° at Belgaum and the minimum from 87° at Jacobabad to 66° at Banglore.

The sky is cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab and North-West Provinces, where it is almost clear.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the important falls being 4'14" at Karwar, 2'13" at Indore, and between one and two inches at Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Goa, Belgaum and Allahabad. There was no rain in Kathiawar.

Pressure is a tenth and more below normal in all districts, and a strong monsoon is blowing on the Bombay Coast. Rain is likely in all districts except in Sind, Cutch and the Punjab and North-West Provinces.

E. A. KENYON.
Meteorologial Reporter for Western India,

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

There was rain in parts of all the affected districts and Native States except the Panch Mahals and Broach in the Bombay Presidency for week ending 5th July. The fall was below an inch except in seven talukas of Bijapur, five of Ahmednagar, four of Nasik and Poona, two of Sholapur Jamkhandi and Sangli and of Khandesh, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Miraj (junior) and Mudhol, where it ranged from one to five inches. Since the close of the week good rainfall has been reported from all districts of Gujarat the Deccan and Karnatak except Sholapur and Bijapur, and the greater part of Kathiawar. More rain is urgently wanted everywhere to complete kharif sowings. The prices of food-grains rose in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Karnatak, while they fell in the Deccan.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result is an increase of 40,512 persons relieved, as compared with the numbers for the preceding week :—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.
Workers	147,058	180,764	33,706
Dependants	18,313	20,930	2,617
Gratuitously relieved in poor-house and villages	72,167	76,356	4,189
Total	237,538	278,050	40,512

Increase.		Decrease.	
Ahmedabad	13 573	Belgaum	430
Punch Mahals	10,195	Ahmednagar	318
Kaira	10,094	Khandesh	8
Surat	1,649	Broach	1,626
Sholapur	1,168	Poona	7
Bijapur	48.		

The number on relief works including dependants, have varied as follows ;—

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Kaira, Sholapur, Khandesh and Broach, where they have decreased by 285,28,13 and 4, respectively. The following relief works were opened in Ahmedabad :—Improving the Dhunia Tank, Improving the Balada Tank, Improving the Lidia Tank, Excavating the tank at Navda. Three large works in Broach and two in Kaira were closed.

RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	164607	72120	236727
Punjab	—	2330	2330
Central Provinces	843	996	1839
Ajmer-Merwara	19805	1816	21611
Total British Provinces	185255	77262	262517
Native States.			
Rajputana States	43773	6569	50312
Central India States	41400	3592	44992
Baroda	25690	12684	38374
Bombay Native States	41680	8895	50575
Total Native States	152543	31740	184283
Grand Total	337798	109002	446800

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	186952	75516	262468	—25741
Punjab	—	2155	2155	+ 175
Central Provinces	212	972	1184	— 655
Ajmer-Merwara	19958	1936	21894	+ 273
Total British Provinces	207122	80579	287701	—25184
Native States.				
Rajputana States	41993	6805	48798	+ 1544
Central India States	34442	3423	37865	+ 7127
Baroda	28165	13170	41335	+ 2961
Bombay Native States	44888	14759	59647	+ 9072
Total Native States	149488	38157	187645	+ 3362
Grand Total	356610	118736	475346	+28546

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr H J D Laing, Mr E C Eblingor and 35 deck passengers.

The steamer Indra, 3,932 tons, Captain W H Wilkes, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 2nd July with a cargo of coal.

The City Line steamer City of Venice, 2,229 tons, Captain W Knaut, will sail to-day, for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3426 tons, Captain T A Collins, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Rangoon, 1st July, brought a cargo of rice and general.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain F R G Cunningham, which arrived in harbour on Monday, from Karachi, brought a general cargo and Sergt Major and Mrs Hamilton and two children and 12 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 993 tons, Captain Tepe, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 2nd July, via Mombasa, with a general cargo and 53 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr A Strandes.

MEN-OF-WAR and Royal INDIAN MARINE Ships.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	—
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	—
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	—
* 4 Torpedo Boats	...	—
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming R N	Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Gibson	Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Ranee	3621	Craig			T Morrison & Co
Itola	3316	Shepherd			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Trouson			Do
Bancoora	2198	McLean	Zanzibar		Do
Okhla	3436	Skinner			Do
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Mohammadi	1252	Galley	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Naseri	912	Barron			B & P S N Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Indra	3932	Wilkes			T M & Co
Safari	993	Tepe			A Strandes

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1812	Sheriffs	Madras	15-7	F M & Co
B	Morocco	2476	Boxhall	Hull	26 7	F M & Co
C&R	Ula	3126	Collins	Rangoon	19-7	M M & Co
D&E	Thorndale	1954	McDonald	Antwerp	26-7	M M & Co.
G	Simla	1039	Hodgson	P Gulf	24-7	Do
L	Courland	760	Esmail			Shep'd & Co
Alongside						
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Do
M	Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Karachi	19-7	Do
N	Ockenfels	2500	Bathman	Hamburg	19-7	G & Co
Q	H Bolckow	1639	DeLorne			B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Ineravati	513	Mahmed	Marmagao	16-7	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Assyria	969	Alton	P Gulf	17-7	M M & Co
3	Capri	2718	Belsito	China	17-7	F R S N Co
5	Mazagon	3279	Phillips	China	17-7	P & O S N Co
8	Chusan	2852	Daniel	China	16-7	P & O S N Co
9	City of Venice	2 29	Knaut	Karachi	16-7	K N & Co
10&11	Aston Hall	2323	McFee	Karachi	16-7	K N & Co
12&13	Peninsular	2919	Leigh	Aden	19-7	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Cunningham	Karachi	18-7	M M & Co
15	W Bridge	220	Coivers			W & A G & Co
16	King Arthur	1047	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co

P & O DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Oriental	3085	Tillard	P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Indra s	Wilkes	Calcutta, July 2
	Safari s	Tepe	Zanzibar, July 2

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Clan Macnab s	Sheriff	Vizagapatam
	Kola s	Tice	Karachi
	Bormida s	Brusaca	Genoa, &c

The steamer City of Venice, Captain Knaut, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi.

The steamer Marques Bacquehem entered for loading yesterday for Trieste and Venice,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 11—Strs. Gaekwar, Legg, Liverpool 8th June ; and Aparima, Courbarrow, Durban 20th June.

DEPARTURES.

July 11—Strs. Maharaja, Islanda, Dalmatia, Kt Bachelor, Clan Fraser, Catherine Apcar, City of Benares and Alesia.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, July 14.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. Sunda arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s.s. "Salazie's which left Bombay on Thursday the 3rd instant at noon arrived at Suez on Sunday 13th instant at 7 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 15.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—4100 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 6000 cwt cottonseed N Khairaz and Co ; 3000 cwt wheat and 2100 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers ; 6 cases cottonseed oil Shallis and Duncan.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ockenfels s—886 cwt bonemeal Glade and Co ; 440 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 345 bales cotton fly J C Toddywala ; 210 bales cotton fly S Kematram and Co ; 2480 cwt oilseed cake Glade and Co ; 12 cases bristles H Sulzer and Co ; 403 cwt myrabollams W Kipp ; 2000 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co.

Thorndale s—1300 cwt mowraseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton waste C Macdonald and Co ; 330 bales cotton fly waste Tyabjee and Co ; 350 cwt myrabollams and 2007 cwt mowraseed W Becher.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marquis Bacquehem s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 400 cwt myrabollams Volkart Bros ; 4 cases Indian tea, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 105 cwt mother of pearl shell M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 11 cases garnets Thos Cook and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Marquis Bacquehem s— 06 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 400 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton and 200 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton New Mofussil Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—24 bales twist C Bhowanidas ; 100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 56 bales twist Talati and Co ; 100 cwt fennelseed A C E Motiwala.

Mazagon s—66 cwt gum A H Mowjee and Co.

Chusan s—5 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co ; 47 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 56 chests opium M H E Ellias ; 27 chests opium Talati and Co ; 20 chests opium E Noordin and Co ; 10 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co

THE BOMBAY VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

The undersigned beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above fund :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	182368	14	3
Contribution from the Members and staff of the Samuldas College, Bhownagar, through their Principal	37	0	0
The employes of the B B and C I Ry 7th Instalment	3	4	0
Contribution from Bai Jhaver, widow of Shah Motiram Bhanabhai, through Jagannath IccharamSurat	200	0	0
The employes of the B B and C I Ry 8th Instalment	0	4	0
The District Sub Committee, Victoria Memorial Fund at Kumpta through the Collector of Kanara, 2nd Instalment	33	8	0
The District Sub Committee, Victoria Memorial Fund, through the Collector of Kanara, 3th Instalment	15	0	0
The District Sub Committee, Victoria Memorial Fund, through the Collector of Ratnagiri, 3dr Instalment	41	8	5
Major H Herbert I M S	50	0	0
The District Sub Committee, Victoria Memorial Fund, being subscription collected by the chairman, through the Collector of Kanara, as 4th Instalment	8	14	0
Total......Rs.	182765	4	8

S Rebsch, Sassoon J David, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dinshaw Edaljee Vachha, Narondas Purshotumdas, Frederick Noel Paton, Abdulhusan Adamjee Peerbhoy, and Jehangir Bomanjee Petit,—Honorary Secretaries.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1902.

THE CORONATION CONFERENCE.

THE Coronation Conference was held with closed doors and no adequate representation of the discussions and their results has been made. But several of the delegates have been interviewed—one or two of them at length. They had no hesitation in making known their views, and through the accounts of those interviews we have had a reflex of the deliberations in Downing Street. The Coronation banquet at the Guildhall on Saturday night furnished them with a much desired opportunity of demonstrating that they had remained stedfast and of obliterating any little trace of difference, or over-earnestness which might have become apparent during the conference. Lord Onslow, who presided in the absence of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech submitting the toast of a United Empire, loosened the tongues of the Colonial Premiers. Lord Onslow does not appear to possess the tactfulness of his chief, and it is somewhat remarkable that though he asked his friends to drink to a "United Empire" he practically admitted that he had no great faith in the dream of such an empire ever being realised. We have of course only the brief summary of the speech wired by Reuter to go upon. But from that it would appear that the Colonial Office is not at all sanguine. "He did not anticipate that the federation of the Empire would result from the Colonial Conference, whose one object was to draw closer the bonds regarding commerce and defence." That is how it comes to us. We do not know that anyone was ever so sanguine as to suppose that the first immediate result of the Conference would be the federation of the Empire. Certainly Mr. Chamberlain was not. Nor was Lord Salisbury. No one was more emphatic or more plain spoken than he in his counsel to the friends the advocates of Imperial Federation. He told them they would have to work carefully, tactfully and slowly. We do not think that any member of his Majesty's Government for a moment imagined that the result of the Conference would be to carry the movement much further than the arrival at a proper understanding on the part of the Colonial Premiers of what constituted their duty in regard to the mother country, both commercially and in the matter of defence. Premiers had already intimated to their respective colleagues how far they intended to go, and had learnt their views also as to how far they might safely go without imperilling colonial interests.

The Colonial Conference was not a new idea. Two have met in times gone by. The first was in the year of Queen Victoria's Jubilee and the second in the year of the Diamond Jubilee. The political relations between the colonies and the motherland, questions of Imperial defence and the exchange of military forces, commercial relations, the Pacific cable and alien immigration were among the subjects discussed. No direct results were obtained, although the last conference was really a more representative one than that now closed. It was attended by the Prime Minister, by past and present Cabinet Ministers, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State, members of both Houses of Parliament and other eminent men, and an interchange of many opinions, otherwise not conveniently available, was possible, such as has been impossible in the Coronation Conference. As we have said, no direct results were obtained and from the telegraphic summary do not think we should be justified in concluding that the Coronation Conference has resulted in anything more direct than a better understanding of what England expected of her colonies, and what her colonies expected of England. If that has been achieved, the Conference will not have been in vain, though we cannot but conclude that disappointment will be felt in certain quarters that it has not resulted in anything so tangible. If we may take the recent remarks of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at their intrinsic value, the right honourable gentleman was inclined to anticipate that the foundations of an Imperial Zollverein would be laid. He did not see, he said, why, if we could have free trade with our colonies, that should necessarily involve increased duties on our part against foreign nations ; but if we could have free trade with our colonies, even some sacrifice in that direction might be made. Evidently he was disposed to do all he could to encourage the notion. But the Australian Federal Premier had already expressed his views on the subject, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was bound to admit that its establishment was impossible. If there cannot be free trade between England and her colonies, then, he suggested, cannot we try so to consider the commercial relations between us that we can make that trade freer than it is now, and without necessarily injuring any foreign country at all ? That was the policy of his Majesty's Government, said Sir Michael, and that we trust, hereafter, more distinctly and appreciably than hitherto, will be the policy of the self-governing colonies for which we have done so much in the past, and which depend upon us for still more if their future development is to be what England and what the colonies themselves sincerely desire.

Progress, however, will be slow. Mr. Barton, on Saturday, reiterated what he has said on so many occasions before, that an Imperial Zollverein is impossible. It would deprive to a large extent these young communities of the main sources of their revenue—namely, the Customs—and would render it impossible to carry on their internal government successfully. Of course he does not put aside the consideration that such a thing may be possible in the course of many years, but at the present time there is no practical side to the question of an Imperial Zollverein. A mutual tariff within the Empire, Mr. Barton admits, to stand on a more practical basis, and it is with respect to that that he desired to see the question fully discussed. The question of Imperial Defence is of no less importance. It was understood that Mr. Brodrick had a proposal or set of proposals to lay before the Conference. But of them and the views of the Premiers no inkling is yet obtainable. Mr. Seddon contends that there ought to be a force ready for any emergency in any part of the Empire. But other premiers are unwilling to go so far as this, if their colonies are to pay the price of that luxury. As Mr. Barton explained to an interviewer, that at the present moment the position of Australia is that they will provide for their own land defence. Australia with New Zealand contributes £126,000 a year towards the maintenance of an auxiliary squadron, of which Australia gives £100,000. One question that has arisen is as to what steps shall be taken upon the expiry of the present arrangement. Opinions are divided between the renewal of the agreement, or rather the framing of a new agreement on similar lines for a more powerful squadron, and on the other hand the creation by Australia of the nucleus of a navy of her own. Naval experts have accentuated the inconvenience or futility of such an arrangement, and how much a united Navy is to be desired. The question of Imperial Defence is one on which there is more difference of opinion than any other, and we doubt if even so much as a general principle were affirmed by the premiers as the outcome of their deliberations. It is a very extensive and elaborate subject. What the colonies did in the late war is no criterion whereby to judge what they will do in the next, But as a preliminary measure, at all events, colonial premiers may invite their Parliments to discuss a proposal to defend their own coaling stations. As it has been very pointedly put elsewhere, it is obviously the duty of the colonies to assist in paying the premium yearly expended in insuring the trade of the Empire, as it is not alone the commerce of Great Britain that the coaling stations protect, but equally the commerce of the colonies, and not only the commerce which goes to the motherland, but the commerce that goes to foreign countries,

SIR M. HICKS BEACH'S RESIGNATION.

WHILE the resignation of Lord Salisbury occasioned no surprise, because it has been long expected, that of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is somewhat dramatic. Coming at the moment of the reconstruction of the Cabinet, it naturally leads to all sorts of conjectures. Sir Michael is well known to possess the temperament "hasty as fire", and has not always been in perfect agreement with his colleagues in the cabinet. The description which Shakespear's Richard II. applied to Bolingbroke and Norfolk might well be extended to Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, while the position of the Chancellor of the Exchequer during the last two years has not been of the happiest kind. It was in a somewhat cynical spirit that he framed his first War Budget. He took the view that if the people desired war they must pay for it, and in his latest budget he carried the principle much farther. The corn tax and the cheque tax aroused considerable opposition, but while Sir Michael gave way to the banking community on the subject of the cheque duty he steadfastly declined to abate the duty on corn. It was freely rumoured that there was a strong disagreement between the Chancellor and the Colonial Secretary on the subject, and only the support of Lord Salisbury enabled Sir Michael to successfully resist the opposition of Mr Chamberlain. There are those, therefore, who will see in the Chancellor's reference to the late Premier at the meeting of the Unionist Party something more than a graceful appreciation of a leader with whom he has been associated during the whole of his official career. Rumours of dissolution have given members of the Cabinet credit for a desire to sacrifice Sir Michael, but while Lord Salisbury remained Premier he was not likely to throw over an old and well-tried colleague. The fact of Sir Michael's retirement synchronising with that of his chief, will give colour to the view of those who are inclined to urge that a reconstructed cabinet, in which the influence of Mr. Chamberlain is likely to be greater than ever, would not provide an agreeable place for the strong-minded and independent Chancellor. It must, however, be remembered that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, though a year younger than the Colonial Secretary, has held office in one capacity or another at various periods since 1864. He has thus been prominently associated with the Governments of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury and it can be well understood that the withdrawal of the latter from office effects a break in political associations which Sir Michael finds it difficult to support. This is the explanation that the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself offers for his resignation. His retirement, will, however, not take effect immediately, and a statement by the Duke of Devonshire holds out the hope that it may be possible for the Government to retain his services. Since Mr. Goschen, there has been no more capable Chancellor, and it is his strength that he usually knows his own mind and holds to it while letting everybody else clearly understand his intentions. He has been a successful Chief Secretary for Ireland, a somewhat less successful Colonial Secretary, and a capable President of the Board of Trade. In opposition he was ever a fighter, and some of his phrases are current political idioms. He entered Parliament as a typical country gentleman, and his point of view to-day remains the same. In many respects it is widely different from that of the Colonial Secretary, and it is perhaps not to much to say that with Lord Salisbury no longer in the Cabinet, no other member of the Government has quite the same mental out look as Sir Michael.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

IN one way the annual report of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers is rather unsatisfactory ; in another it could not be more encouraging. In the first place it is rather discouraging to find that for some years past the strength of the corps has gradually decreased not to any great extent it is true, but still appreciately. Except during the year 1900-1901, the number of losses have been considerably in excess of the recruits for some years. One would have thought that a corps like the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, if unable to advance—for the limit of progress in regards to numbers was bound to be reached some time or other—would at any rate, have been able to prevent deterioration. But on the other hand the corps have every reason to congratulate themselves on the score of improved efficiency. Whereas in 1897, when, by the way, the strength of the corps was larger than it has been since the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers could only claim 117 marksmen, they now boast of 170. There has been improvement all along the line in regard to musketry. The number of extra efficients has increased in the same period from 463 to 565, and the number of "efficients", only a moderate qualification, has decreased from 409 to 207. Bombay heads the list in regard to general merit ; and also takes the palm as the best shooting company. This is, however, only as it should be, as the resources of the Bombay station are greater than are those of many of the outlying companies. One of the features of the year's work was the camp at Dhond. For many years previously the camp has been held at Igatpuri, but it was very wisely decided that to procure complete efficiency in field manœuvres the corps should have some practice over ground of which they had had no previous experience. For the first time, too, since the formation of the corps, arrangements were made to hold two camps with an interval of four days between them, in order that all ranks might have an opportunity of putting in an attendance. In the words of Lieutenant-General Sir R. Low, the large attendance, at the inspections and camp at Dhond, reflects great credit on all concerned. There are now eleven rifle ranges belonging to the corps, and all of them have been well maintained, and are filled with all the necessary appliances. The arms in possession of the corps are amply sufficient, and apart from the decline in the strength already mentioned everything connected with the corps seems to be in a satisfactory condition.

SUCH progress has been made with the construction of the Kushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway, that it is confidently expected the line will be completed by the middle of August.

THE cost of construction of the Simla Kalka Railway, which was originally estimated at 80 lakhs, now seems likely to reach 100 lakhs.

GENERAL CREAGH's proposals to reduce the Staff in China have just been received in India, and have been forwarded to the Secretary of State with the remarks of the Government of India.

AN interesting work on the natural history of the Pamirs is, we understand, likely to appear shortly from the pen of Major Alcock, Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta, who accompanied the Pamirs Boundary Commission in 1895-6 as naturalist.

THE "Madras Mail" is informed that the Boers in the Parole Camp at Dagshai have taken the oath of allegiance. Some of them are eager to remain in India, while the majority of them think "that India, is a country that God made last and never finished", and are anxious to go back to South Africa in consequence. Some of them are so eager to get back to their farms that, they intend to apply to the Government for permission to pay their own expenses for journey by private steamers.

WHATEVER may be the result of the mark-system in other jails it seems to be a success in Burma. It appears that of the convicts released during the year who came under the system, only 23 failed to gain remission ; whereas the number who succeeded was no less than 5,083. The average remission gained by convicts sentenced to one years' imprisonment was 23 days ; the average gained by two year's prisoners was 49 days. The 72 prisoners released during the year who had served ten years had an average of 194 days, the larges amount earned by any one in this class was gained by a prisoners in Meiktila jail, who obtained a remission amounting to 588 days. Sixty-one prisoners who had served over ten years were released during the twelve months, their average remissions amounting to 500 days, the largest individual amount, 783 days, being gained by a man in Thayetmyo jail.

THE wife of Colonel the Hon'ble C. Bingham was committed for trial recently at Branstaple charged with stealing jewellery. The Colonel, on alighting from a train at Instow a few days afterwards, fell on the road and died immediately.

MARY, daughter of Colonel Gracey, R.E., has committed suicide on the railwey at Sevenoaks. The father deposed that his daughter was suffering from nervousness and hysteria, following on disappointment in love, and was under medical treatment. The coroner and jury expressed sympathy with the parents.

THERE is now before the United States Congress a Bill empowering the President to negotiate for the modification of the sealing regulations resulting from the Behring Sea arbitration, which, the preamble states, "have utterly failed so to protect and preserve these herds from indecent killing and ruinous diminution of life after several years of faithful enforcement." Should the negotiations not succeed before the opening of the 1902 season, authority is given to kill all the male and female seals on the Pribylof Islands with the exception of 10,000 females and 1,000 males. Mr. M'Clellan, of Massachusetts, said it was a remarkable measure proposing the killing of 90,000 seals, apparently through spite.

BEFORE the Coronation there was abroad a presentiment that the Coronation would have to be postponed, owing to the King's illness. The news, after all, seemed so natural to many of those who heard it that they felt surprise at not having themselves more clearly foreseen it. No doubt, however, there is a large class of people who cannot be surprised at anything that is told them, however little they had in fact anticipated it. A lady in Cheltenham, who was among the first in that town to receive a telegram announcing the postponement, announced the fact to the flyman who had come to take her for a drive. "Well", said the man, I'm not surprised, for I heard some time ago that King Edward wasn't the right man. I expect they've found the real King" !

SOME mystification was caused during the progress of the peace negotiations and even after by the references contained in press and other messages to a Commandant Cronje, who was said to have taken a leading share in the deliberations and the festivities that followed. The Cronje, everyone knew, was in St, Helena. But it is now stated by Mr. Bennett Burleigh in the "Daily Telegraph" that Cronje was secretly conveyed from St. Helena to Cape Town by the British authorities, and was taken up by special train to Vereeniging, where his sturdy common sense did much to convince the burghers that it was useless to carry the struggle any further. But the most curious part of the story is that after peace was signed Cronje was put on board a steamer and taken back to St. Helena. The story goes, that be insisted on personally superintending the repatriation of his fellow-prisoners.

HERE is a typical illustration of the state of indecision in which the authorities were thrown by the occurrences of the few days preceding the Coronation. At the barrier in Villiers Street, Strand, two painters were observed carefully painting the woodwork at one end of the barrier, when two carpenters arrived and began to take down the structure at the other end. The painters continued to paint, apparently being desirous of getting through their job, although the barrier was in progress of demolition, and the carpenters proceeded with their work regardless of the current application of the paintbrush to a number of the planks they were removing. The gilt lions in Ludgate-circus were uncovered and made a brave show. They are a somewhat effective decoration, but their pedestals are rather mean, despite their emblazonment with the City Arms in red, white, and gold. They look as if they would be all the better for another coat of paint. The lions were objects of interest to numbers, but the spectators criticised freely as well as admired.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

A CELEBRATED CORONATION GUEST.

BY A CANADIAN.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, the silver-tongued French-Canadian Premier, has been described as "the Joshua who is leading Canadians along the path that is opening before them, a man who has won for himself in Britain and in France high distinctions and deep respect, and who by virtue of his work in the old countries has visibly helped the cause of Canadian nationality."

Not only has he been the saviour of French Canada but he is the idolised leader of his party in the House of Commons at Ottawa; and Sir Oliver Mowat at the Ottawa Convention referred to him as a man whom all men, without distinction of party or race, admire, and whose purity of purpose and conduct all must recognise.

The most attractive political personality in the dominion, Sir Wilfrid enjoys the respect and esteem of the Government at home,

His aim, writes a correspondent of the "Daily Express", are pure and lofty, having ever the good of his country in view.

"I predict," said he in the first speech he made after landing in England on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, "that the time is approaching when Canadian pride and aspiration will develop a claim to demand as a right their share in that broader citizenship which embraces the whole Empire, and whose legislative centre is the Palace at Westminster."

Sir Wilfrid's politics would be best described as Liberalism, subject ever to patriotism. There does not exist in Motherland or Colony a truer patriot or a more whole-souled Imperialist.

"THE LITTLE GENTLEMAN".

The son of a Quebec land surveyor of limited means, he was raised in the county of L'Assomption, and early in his youth manifested that true gentlemanliness and quiet dignity which have ever characterised his public and private life. As the little fellow passed daily through the village on his way to school the peasant women would say, "Voila le petit monsieur." There goes the little gentleman, and to his unfailing courtesy and ungrudging kindliness of heart must be credited some measure of his success, for he is large-hearted even to his bitterest political foe. Nothing vulgar, coarse, or unkind finds place in his composition, and actions and speech are dignified by courtesy, consideration, and charity.

Sir Wilfrid's early predilection was for law, and after three years' study he was admitted to the Bar in 1864 at the age of twenty-three. While at L'Assomption College he would pay many visits to the court-house to hear the celebrated orators of the time, and on some occasions he was guilty of breaking the rules of his college in order to do so. But the knowledge he thus obtained was of incalculable benefit to him in after years.

HIS POLITICAL START.

Laurier's first entrance into matters political was in conjunction with Meredic Lanctot, a firebrand orator and sensational journalist, who later sank from a glaring popularity to dull and drear obscurity.

It was young Laurier's indomitable pluck and doggedness of purpose that carried him through this period of his career. In consequence of ill-health he migrated from Montreal to Athabasca, where he combined law and journalism, being in charge of the "Defricheur," the organ of the National party. Here he came into violent collision with the clergy, and the paper became a thing of the past.

An illness followed lasting several weeks, and friends despaired of the young lawyer's life, but, contrary to expectation, he recovered, and again entered upon his legal duties. Soon his eloquence and ability drew to him the attention of the people of his district. The eastern townships had been making rapid strides forward, and in 1871, Laurier was returned to the Quebec Legislature by a majority of thousands.

There are many points in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier resembles the great Pitt, one being that "at his first appearance he showed himself superior to all his contemporaries in fund of knowledge and power of expression." His first speech created a sensation. "Who," asked they, "can this boy be ? He is not yet thirty, and handles the deepest public questions with authority, and speaks with power and eloquence." The next day the name of Laurier was famous.

MAIDEN SPEECH.

Three years later, in 1874, the rising young politician entered the House of Commons, and soon his opportunity came. The subject under discussion was the Louis Riel rebellion in the North-West. The debate had been going on for two days when Laurier took the floor. His speeches had always before been made in French, but on this occasion he spoke in English. Curiosity and interest on the part of his hearers gave place to admiration, and for more than an hour the House simply hung upon his words. The English members were astonished at his eloquence and charm, and a deep silence reigned while he spoke. When he sat down cheers, loud and prolonged for more than five minutes rose from all sides, and members thronged round him to offer congratulations.

In 1876, on entering the Mackenzie-Adam Ministry as Minister of Inland Revenue, he met his first and only defeat, but was returned for Quebec East. For eighteen years he sat in Opposition, during the last nine years of which period he was the Leader.

In 1896 the Conservative Government was defeated, and Wilfrid Laurier was called upon to form a Ministry, he being the first French-Canadian to hold the position of Premier.

His visit here in 1897 on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee will be fresh in the minds of all. His public utterances, his political moves, and every appearance before the curtain only served to increase his popularity, and to make him the lion of the day. Honours were showered upon him. He was made K.C.M.G. and a member of the Imperial Privy Council.

HIS MASTERS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier calls himself a pupil of Charles James Fox, John Bright, and William Ewart Gladstone, to the last of whom he paid most eloquent tribute in the Ottawa House on the occasion of his death.

The most remarkable characteristic of Canada's Premier as an orator is his innate love of truth. Thoroughly equipped on all points, quick at repartee, with prudence and presence of mind above the ordinary, he is an exceptional leader and powerful opponent. When any important question is in debate he is at his best. His resonant and vibrating voice, with its wonderful modulations, carries conviction. Eloquent, graceful, and dignified, he charms the listener, and one is seized with the conviction that an honest man is speaking.

Frechette says. "His whole countenance denotes peace in himself and good-will to others. A great man in public, an amiable cavalier among the fair sex, a genial companion among his intimate friends ; his lips ever ready with a laugh as frank and hearty as his words—such is Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

Sir Wilfrid married Miss Lafontaine, of Montreal, who capably shares the honours of the exalted position to which her husband has been called.

THE audacity shown by some of our own "professional thieves" is at times as surprising as it is diverting. Yet it is asserted that John Chinaman, when he takes to this line of business, is unapproachable. A writer in the "Leisure Hour" for July relates the following incident : The Court House at Singapore boasted a very valuable clock suspended from the wall directly opposite the Bench. One day, during the session of the Supreme Court, a particularly meek-looking Chinaman entered carrying a ladder. Removing his hat, and bowing to the Bench with utmost gravity, he proceeded to remove the clock with business-like expedition. Tucking clock under one arm, and ladder under the other, he passed out unchallenged, everyone present regarding him as a coolie sent to remove the clock for the purpose of cleaning it. Several days passed, and the clock not being returned, the magistrate reported the delay to the Public Works Department. The P.W.D. knew nothing whatever about it, and neither clock nor coolie was ever heard of again.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NEW PREMIER.

SUPPORT OF THE UNIONISTS.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, JULY 14.

A crowded meeting of Unionists was held at the Foreign Office to-day. Mr. Balfour was enthusiastically cheered. He said they had lost the services of a Chief who had been engaged in active politics for fifty years, and was for twenty years the embodiment of the policy of this great party. None would grudge him his well-earned repose. His loss was undoubtedly irreparable. "I grieve", said Mr. Balfour, "that we cannot count upon the assistance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but I count confidently upon his good wishes".

The policy of the Unionist party will remain what it has always been.

The Duke of Devonshire declared the party's cordial approval of the King's choice.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said "There is no leader I would more readily support, but the retirement of Lord Salisbury means a break in the traditions of all my political life".

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that his father would be proud to give Mr. Balfour all the assistance in his power.

CORDIAL RECEPTION OF MR. BALFOUR.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE LIBERAL LEADER.

On entering the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour was received with unbounded cordiality.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman offered his congratulations, and wished Mr. Balfour success and prosperity.

THE NEW LEADER OF THE LORDS.

STATEMENT BY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking in the House of Lords, said that Lord Salisbury desired him to undertake the leadership in the House of Lords. His Grace added that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach would not resign immediately, and that there was room for hope that his resignation might possibly be averted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 14th instant, says :—

The Duke of Devonshire in the House of Lords said it was hoped it would be possible for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to remain as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Duke of Devonshire is now leader of the House of Lords.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD SALISBURY'S RESIGNATION.

HONOUR FOR THE LATE PREMIER.

LONDON JULY 15.

The King at Friday's audience conferred on Lord Salisbury the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, with star set with brilliants.

Mr. Balfour had an audience of the King in the afternoon and was appointed Privy Seal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday, says that his Majesty the King was anxious to bestow a notable promotion and decoration on the Marquis of Salisbury on the occasion of his retirement, but he begged permission to decline it.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SUCCESSOR OF SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

The names of Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Hanbury, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain are mentioned in connection with the successor to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who, however, will probably remain until the autumn session.

THE KING'S CORONATION.

PROCESSION TO THE ABBEY ROUTE UNALTERED.

The route to the Abbey on Coronation Day will remain unaltered in order to mitigate disappointment. The King hopes to drive through some of the streets in south London in the autumn.

VICTOR EMMANUEL IN RUSSIA.

A CAMP INSPECTION BY VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The Tsar and King Victor Emmanuel inspected the great camp at Krasnoeselo where there was a grand serenade and tattoo.

THE COMMAND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

General Chaffee relinquishes his command in the Philippines on the 30th September, General Davis succeeds to the command.

COLLAPSE OF THE CAMPANILE OF ST. MARK, VENICE.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The famous Campanile of St. Mark at Venice, fell into ruins this morning. There were sudden signs of decay yesterday.

[The great Campanile of St. Mark in the square at the west of the church was founded about the year 900 by Doge Pietro Tribuno, and was finished in 1131 or soon after. It was a very massive square tower of brick, 325 feet high by 42 square, on a stone base, simply decorated with slight pilasters. The ascent to the top was made by a series of inclined planes instead of stairs. The upper part, an open lantern with a pyramidal roof was added in the 16th century; on the apex is a fine colossal statue of an angel formed of plates of gilt bronze on a wooden core,—a work of the end of the 15th century.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RECEPTION AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Replying to Mr. Labouchere, Lord George Hamilton said that the Viceroy had not been consulted with reference to the charges of the reception at the India Office.

The presentation of the Budget would afford the opportunity of discussing the question of the charges.

THE TRANSVAAL.

INCREASE IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Imperial Government consents to the proposal of the Transvaal Government for considerable increase in the membership of the Legislative Council, and to the introduction of non-official element.

It is anticipated that the enlarged Council will hold its first Session in September or October.

CLOSING OF THE INDIAN MINTS.

SIR E. SASSOON'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, JULY 14.

In the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton replying to Sir E. Sassoon said the effects of closing the mints upon industry and agriculture had been considered by Sir Henry Fowler's Currency Committee, and that no facts had been brought to notice which would invalidate the Committee's decision.

[Sir E. Sassoon had given notice to move for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the effects of closing of the Mints in India.]

THE CORONATION.

RETURN OF A BENGAL REPRESENTATIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent says :—

Prince Wasif Ali Mirza of Moorshedabad who represents Bengal at the Coronation, has started for India on the plea of illness.

[Prince Wasif Ali Mirza, who went to England as one of the Provincial representatives of Bengal, is the eldest son and heir-apparent of His Highness the Nawab of Moorshedabad, the head of the old, historical Moorshedabad family, with whose doings the earlier records of the British occupation of Bengal team. His Highness received his preliminary education at the Doveton College, Calcutta, at which institution he was a boarder. He then went to England to complete his education, first becoming a scholar at Sherborne School in Dorsetshire, where he remained for three and-a-half years. He then went to Rugby for three years, and finally to Oxford, whence he passed out with honours. Having finished his education, he made a lengthy tour through the British Isles, and travelled extensively on the Continent of Europe before returning to India. On his return he became the Chairman of the Moorshedabad Municipality, and was the Government nominee for a seat on the Bengal Legislative Council. The young Prince who is now about twenty-five years of age, is thoroughly English in his habits, and long and intimate acquaintance with Englishmen has made him familiar with their methods and mode of thought. He took with him to England, on behalf of His Highness the Nawab, his father, for presentation to the King, a letter in Persian, encased in a casket of ivory of beautiful design, with representations of the Palace, Plassey, and other historical objects.]

INDIAN AMMUNITION FOR EGYPT,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The Egyptian Government are following the example of Australia in indenting upon India for Martini-Henry ammunition, and the Government of India have consented to supply a million rolled case cartridges.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

The holding of the Coronation at Home next month, does not involve any change in the Viceroy's tour in Southern India, Indian participation in the ceremony being chiefly confined to the Delhi celebrations next January.

Nothing definite has yet been settled in regard to the observance in India of the actual date of the Coronation at Home. Services of thanksgiving for the King's recovery, however, may very well be held on it, and a public holiday appointed.

A BOMBAY DOCKYARD APPOINTMENT.

INSPECTOR OF MACHINERY.

The appointment is sanctioned of Mr. Pickard to succeed Mr. Gadsden as Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, but he will not be admitted to the higher rates of pay, till he attains the rank of Chief Engineer.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDALS.

TAKES PRECEDENT OF WAR MEDAL.

It is notified that Kaiser-i-Hind medal has precedence of war medals, and will be worn immediately before Queen Victoria's Jubilee medal. The medal will be worn in full dress, and ribbons in undress uniform.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The only business to be transacted at the next Friday's Legislative Council meeting is the introduction of a small measure to empower local Governments in the Central Provinces to raise special rates and otherwise arrange for village sanitation.

THE BOERS IN INDIA.

GERMAN ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR RETURN.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables :—

The Boer Aid Society in Berlin has arranged with the Woermann liner Hamburg to bring back prisoners from India and Saint Helena.

The steamer leaves for Bombay on July 21st. She will touch at German East Africa on her return, to disembark those Boers wishing to colonise there.

BACK FROM THE WAR.

THE VISIT OF BOER LEADERS TO EUROPE.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables :—

Generals Bruce Hamilton and Elliot, and Colonels E. Hamilton, Nixon and Phayre, have arrived from the Cape.

Botha and De Wet and Delarey leave for Europe in a fortnight.

NEW PRIME MINISTER.

BHOPAL STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

It is stated that Nawab Syed Ameer Hossein, late presidency magistrate, is likely to succeed Moulvie Abdul Jubbar as Prime Minister of Bhopal. This will be the third Mohomadan presidency magistrate of Calcutta, who has held the appointment in succession.

TROUBLE AMONG COLONIAL CONTINGENT.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" dated 15th instant, states that some unfortunate trouble has occurred among the Colonial Contingent, owing to animosity between whites and blacks, a mistake being made in camping them together.

OFFICIAL VOCABULARY.

DECIDED BY INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

COMPULSORY ADOPTION NOT APPROVED.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Director, General Telegraphs, Simla, on the subject of the new official vocabulary to be published in accordance with resolution of the International Telegraph Conference, held at Buda-Pesth in July, 1896. They express a hope that his Majesty's delegate for India at the International Telegraph Conference to be held in London in the spring of 1903, may be instructed to use his best endeavours to prevent adoption of the vocabulary being made compulsory. If it is found that there is no prospect of this being accomplished, every effort should be made to secure a delay of at least two or three years before any ordinance making it compulsory should come into operation, in order to minimise the injury which is certain to result to trade in general.

The Chamber opportunily states that they fully support the suggestions made in paragraph 4 of the letter from the Bombay Chamber, as to the necessity for securing uniformity in telegraph forms, and they trust that this will receive the serious attention of the Government.

GOLD PROSPECTING AT COONOOR.

MADRAS, JULY 15.

Application has been made by Mr. Herkloks, a resident in the Nilgiris, to the Government of Madras, for leave to prospect for gold on the Coonoor Ghaut Road.

The Board of Revenue on the collector's recommendation state that it is not desirable to grant a license, fearing that any disturbance on the hill side might cause landslips and interfere with important vested interests. Rather than discourage legitimate mining enterprise, however, the Board grants a prospecting license for a place near Coonoor river, and on the top of the Burliar Valley, where there are indications of an auriferous reef.

BIJAPUR NOTES AND NEWS.

BIJAPUR, remarks our local correspondent, is one of the most deceitful places in the world. Every day for the last five weeks or more clouds have with the utmost regularity come in the early morning, scudding along before the south-west breezes or piling themselves up in threatening heaps along the horizon, but with the exception of a couple of days at the beginning of this month not a drop of rain has fallen. In any other place these clouds must have poured out their contents, but here in Bijapur, where it looks most like rain, rain is least likely to fall. "Truditur dies die" and one almost despairs of the monsoon. Fortunately the two days' rain we had a fortnight ago was in most places sufficient for sowing purposes, but more is urgently required in a week or two. It is later on, however, in September, that the rain is most required as Bijapur is a district of "rabi" rather than of "kharif" crops, and the land very seldom yields a double harvest.

Don't you think the Southern Mahrata Railway line between Hotgi and Gadag must badly want supervision? It seems in several places to be somewhat insecure judging from recent experiences. At the beginning of the month a fairly heavy down fall of rain in the Bagalkot Taluka resulted in the sweeping away of a considerable portion of the line near Aloor, and had it not been detected by the vigilant eye of the night patrol, a very serious accident might have taken place, as the night mail was about due at the time. Fortunately the damage was discovered in time to avert disaster, but the mail was delayed some ten hours. It really ought not to be possible for a large portion of railway line to be washed away by three inches of rain and the Southern Mahratta should look to it. The branch from Hotgi to Gadag is the oldest on this line and perhaps the worst. It is certainly the slowest.

We have had a flying visit here lately from W. Watt, C.I.E., in search of local contribution for the great Delhi exhibition.—There is, however, scarcely any indigenous art in Bijapur of sufficient attraction to serve the purpose. The eye of covetousness was cast upon the aged and revered carpets of the Juma Musjid and Asar Mahal. These carpets are of considerable antiquity and unique pattern, and are objects of no little veneration among the devout visitors to these two sacred buildings. Time has unfortunately dealt hardly with them, and the trample of innumerable pious feet has worn them threadbare in several place. For the sake of the carpets it might perhaps be desirable that they should be permanently kept in some Indian museum and be replaced by exact copies in the Juma Musjid and Asar Mahal. It might, however, be difficult to persuade the local authorities to part with their treasured relics even on these terms, and it would certainly be a pity for the carpets to lose their halo of association.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Line Saigon Bangkok Right.

Cables Dominique, Martinique, St. Lucia, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Land communication with Annam and Tonkin is restored on one line

Cable Saint Jacques Haiphong interrupted

Moulmein route to Bangkok imperfect between Yeh and Tavoy.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	6	35 p m	10	20
Teheran	15	2	12 p.m.	—	16
Suez	15	2	50 p m	—	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th July, 1902.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	0	2
" Karachi	0	18	0	1
" Madras	0	38	0	1

TO ADEN IN THE MONSOON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

STARTING from Bombay in the third week of May one looks for stormy winds and boisterous seas, although one's natural dislike of their certain effects is tempered by the knowledge that they are seasonable, that it is their bounden duty to be there or thereabouts at this time, and that it is ridiculously selfish to hope that, because one has to travel at this trying epoch, nature will make calm the waters of the deep for one's own minute benefit. We have now been three days at sea, and though the sea is not smooth, and a fair breeze is moving through space, yet we have met no monsoon that deserves the name. Only once did the clouds burst in rain, and that not for long, they are of a soft and limpid grey, but never dark and lowering, nor nearly sulky enough to warrant their bursting into that rainy rage that we call the monsoon. This portends very bad things for India, for unless we meet the real thing in another forty-eight hours, it is certain that the rains have gone straying, or been snapt up in fierce competition by arid Australia, whither the monsoon was detected somewhat slily deflecting eight or ten days ago.

However that may be, we travellers on the uncertain main, are very comfortable, and are never,—well, hardly ever—sick on the sea. We are too comfortable for words. Everyone that wishes has a cabin to him or herself, and the cabins, both roomy and luxurious, are placed so high in the vessel that even did we meet the monsoon, it would hardly be necessary to close the ports. The immense vessel, one of the largest, if not "the" largest that has ever entered the Bombay docks, is little disturbed by the long waves that pass under her bows, she sits serene on them gliding on her way steadily and evenly, a bit delayed certainly, but not punishing her passengers. No matter what the time of year, what the number of the passengers, the types are unvarying, and we have them all here from the vigorous sanguine-natured being whose voice resounds at all hours of the day chattering gaily to any and every listener, whose complaints of casual mal de mer are taken at their true value by everyone less fortunate, to the atrabilious individual, who really suffers all the time, but who shows it and cannot rise to the heroic heights of disguising and enduring it. We have the bright-eyed man who must start sweepstakes on the run, and see them through, too; we have the superior person, trying, very, who likes nothing that others like, who proclaims bizarre but æsthetic tastes, and expects to be admired for them; who condemns unceasingly all the received ideas of ordinary mortals, and all the time shows a wooden disregard of the real graces of life. It takes all one's love of one's kind to bear patiently with this type, but when the sea is absolutely smooth, it will be less difficult. Fortunately there are other specimens, the good natured pleasant bodies who fix their eyes on home, and are in one general kindly glow, that is catching at the prospect of meeting all they look for at the other side, and having a real good time.

We have a shipload of birds and monkeys, Japanese and other, the former singing gaily from morning till night. There is a young rhino on his way to the Imperial Gardens in Vienna, the Emperor Francis Joseph being anxious to possess one direct from the East, from India, if possible. This rhino is the third that has been caught for his Majesty, and the only one that survived, so it is an anxious charge.

JUNE 27.

We have come through the preliminary process of shaking down. We have worried the captain as to the probability of storms, or of delays, and he, poor man, has gone through the ordeal without a frown, and given the most courteous and satisfactory answers. We know that we cannot reach Aden before Tuesday 30th, for the headwind is strong and persistent, and the waves are long and muscular, but we hope to make it up in the Red-Sea, and in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. But we have not met what could, even by flatterers, be called a monsoon. We have instituted a sweep on the daily run which gives satisfaction to the winners, and we have all settled to our various ways of spending the time. An excellent piano tempts a few hands, books, deck-billiad, mild card-playing, occupy odd hours, the bells for meals ring with almost unnecessary frequency, and we have a chef who has at least one high achievement every day to his credit, which is more than most chefs d'escadron or de cuisine can say. Our saloon is one of the best planted I have been in. Lying athwart the middle of the ship with nothing in front on the same line, it commands breeze and view. It has windows on three sides, not being, as is too usual, surrounded with cabins, and is quite too luxurious for ordinary mortals. The furniture and fittings are of solid mahogany, polished to the last degree, with brass decorations in Empire style and crimson silk curtains matching in design, comfortable chairs and roomy couches line the room, while the dining tables number six, of different sizes, suitable for the friendly dissection of parties.

And yet we all count the days and discount them, that we must spend in this floating palace before we touch European ground. Human beings are seen at their very worst on board a steamer, there can be little doubt of that, and one of their worst traits is their utter selfishness and their crass ingratitude. Captains of vessels are marvels of courtesy and patience, and deserve, more than any other soldiers, the V. C. for coming through the rough and tumble of conveying passengers through the most ill-tempered periods of their lives. It is just marvellous, that a captain with a little more of human nature than most, does not some day or another sink his ship, his passengers and himself to the bottom for sheer desperation at the grumbling that reaches him. Thank Heaven, the present crowd are not worrying round, but the enforced leisure of a voyage reminds one of others when there were growls from every place, a few reasonable, but most utterly absurd.

JULY 1.

Here we are approaching Aden in a delightful temperature, about 91° in the shade. Clouds cover the sky, but they can't make up their minds even to simulate the monsoon.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

DEBENTURE LOAN OF 30 LAKHS.

THE tenders for the City Improvement Trust's Debenture Loan of thirty lakhs of Rupees of 1902, were opened yesterday at the offices of the Trust with the following result ;—

	Rs.
Total amount tendered for	92,13,000
Total amount of tenders accepted ...	30,00,000
Total amount payable to the Trust..	29,43,850
Average rate of issue ...	98-2-6

Tenders above Rs. 98-2 were received in full.

Tenders at Rs. 98-2 were received 99·23 per cent.

The principal tender whose tenders were accepted were the Bankers of Bengal and the National Bank of India.

EXOTIC COTTONS IN INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Pioneer":—With reference to the debate in the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce on the vexed question of the cultivation of long-staple exotic cottons in India and Sir George Cotton's contention that such cultivation is impossible, might I suggest, after considerable study of the matter that the said contention reposes on false promises? Sir George maintains that the tendency of exotic cottons to approximate to the indigenous type is due to absolute "physical and climatic conditions". If he includes under these conditions that of fertilisation by the degenerate indigenous cotton, I am with him. But if he assumes that this condition cannot be virtually eliminated, I say that he is mistaken. If exotic cottons were sown and cultivated under such conditions as would prevent the deteriorating influence of cross-fertilisation by the degenerate indigenous staple, there is no apparent reason why the imported staples should not retain their characteristics. So far as I have been able to learn, no experiment on these lines has been made, and until it is tried there can be no finality in results.

IN the various notices of Coronation relics no mention has been made of a superb English Bible in the library at The Hague which was delivered to Queen Mary, wife of William III., when she was crowned with her husband as Queen in her own right at Westminster Abbey. In the title-page are these words in her own hand, which prove Queen Mary, to put it mildly, to have been somewhat careless in her style: "This book was given the King and I at our Coronation.—MARIE R."

SPORT IN BOMBAY

Saturday's cricket was a failure. What there was of it was spoiled to a very great extent by the slippery state of the wicket at the commencement of the game, and before the afternoon was half over an absolute deluge set in. The Gymkhana were matched against the team of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and although neither side could put a fully representative eleven into the field, an interesting game was anticipated. The Gymkhana lacked the services of Mr. Milne, Mr. Rumboll, Major Lamb and Paymaster Lean, and the Oxfords were unable to procure the assistance of a number of officers who may be relied upon to play good cricket. Lacking Mr. Milne's good fortune the Gymkhana for once in a way lost the toss. However, probably hoping that the wicket would improve, the Oxfords elected to take the field first and once more the Gymkhana obtained the privilege of first innings. As things turned out perhaps this was a wise step on the part of Lieutenant Maydwell. It was not beyond the bounds of possibility that his side would have found the difficulties of the wicket too great for their capabilities, and in that case the Gymkhana might thus have been able to have snatched a victory in the two hours during which play was possible. Of course this is speaking without the book, for the eleven which confronted the Gymkhana on Saturday are to a certain extent untried, and their powers at the wicket may be greater than they appear on paper.

When Mr. Aston and Capt. Carnegy opened the Gymkhana innings, the general feeling was that a decent score would be impossible. Batsmen, bowlers, and fielders slipped about as though they were on ice, and the ball had a nasty way about it that was at times very disconcerting to the batsmen, and possibly surprising also to those who had undertaken the task of trundling it. But both bats stuck to their guns manfully and after the necessary period of care and caution, began to hit out in a way that was certainly not expected. This was no doubt due to faulty bowling. Both Lieut. Maydwell and Capt. Shillcock kept a good length, and the latter bowler got a good deal of work on the ball, but many of their deliveries were of an irresponsible order that demanded punishment. No one can blame the bowlers for this. Nothing better could be expected with a greasy ball and a greasy wicket on which a runner's legs seemed to desire to dissolve partnership for good and all. At 40, after Captain Carnegy had played a pretty little innings of twenty-two, in which he could not be said to have given a chance, he was clean-bowled by a ball which shot off the ground in a way that completely surprised him. This was Shillcock's only success. When Harrington came in Aston woke up at commenced to hit all over the field with vigour and skill. Several times he put the ball up rather nastily, but these were hardly chances, and the excellence of the general style of his play would have atoned for more then a few faults. Harrington was in his best form, and he played consistently well. Some of Lieut. Maydwell's deliveries forced him to have recourse to that characteristic back stroke of his, by which he is in the habit of extricating himself from a difficult position, but as a rule he played freely enough. Some of his hits to leg were remarkably good. He was finally snapped up at point: the greasy ball spun off his bat in an absolutely irresponsible manner, and his innings may be said to have had a very unlucky end.

In the meantime the score had mounted up to 90 but the change of bowling which had resulted in Harrington's dismissal seemed likely to be productive of farther downfalls. Cheetham who was the next comer received a few balls from Oliver and scored a single, but in the next over he had to face Ferris. That bowler was dead on the wicket, and Cheetham, who has this season taken everything in the way of bowling in a cheerfully indifferent manner, did not seem at all at home. Three balls he blocked dead, but the fourth he merely snicked and he was caught at the wicket before he had had time to get used to the difficult circumstances under which he was playing. Sale was sent in, though at the time rain was falling and before very long a downpour such as made farther play impossible came on, and the game was abandoned. Aston's 66 not out was a brilliant achievement, and made under the adverse conditions already described, it was all the more creditable. He kept the ball well down, and helped it along to the boundary in a way that was delightful to witness. A good many of his hits were "threes"; on a dry day when the ball would have a chance of travelling there is no doubt that the force expended on many of would have sent the ball off the ground. It would not be fair to omit to mention the fielding of the Oxfords. They had a very unenviable and sloppy time of it, but they lost very few chances by carelessness. The way the ball was stopped at close quarters was at times excellent. It would be futile to attempt to measure the chances of the Oxfords reaching the Gymkhana total of 130 (at which point the innings was declared) but at any rate they would have had a stiff task on hand. Considering all the circumstances, the display of the Gymkhana was more creditable than anything they have done this season.

Football has not possessed the same attraction as is usual this week. After having kept off all day, the rain has had a way of coming on just in the middle of the game, and this is embarrassing to players and spectators alike. Football in the monsoon is a game as much of chance as of skill. Both the Cooperage and the Oval are swept by the full force of the south-west wind, and correct play is impossible. Several games lately have been entirely at the mercy of the wind. The play has been in the Fort end of the ground throughout the match, and the issue has been a mere matter of luck. The game between to Oxfordshires and the men of the Magdala which was played on the Oval on Monday was, however, not of this order. Wind or no wind the sailors were completely outplayed. There is not the slightest doubt that the Oxfords are bidding very strongly for premier honours in the League, and it would not be at all surprising to see them go through the whole of the season without losing a single match. Their goal average at present is alarming, and the R. A., who will be their most formidable rivals appear to think that this may ultimately decide the League Championship. However, it is a good deal too soon to speculate thus freely. It is safe to say at any rate that there is not a more well-balanced team in the League than the L. I. Their backs are unbeatable, their half backs are the acme of judgement, and it would be very difficult to find a more tricky lot of forwards, although one gentleman who occupies the position of left outside is rather inclined to fiddle with the ball.

The writer of these notes was one of about four spectators who watched the match between the Gymkhana and the Telegraph a week ago. The game it will be remembered was played in a downpour of rain which blew across the grounds with all the fury the monsoon could put behind it. It had been arranged as a League match primarily. The Telegraph turned up with only nine men, and there was a good deal of delay in starting. The referee turned out in a water proof and under the protection of a good sized umbrella. But even with these accessories to comfort he could not face the deluge, and left the ground for the Gymkhana pavilion. For the rest of the game he directed operations from that point of vantage. Perhaps there were occasions when his stentoriously delivered instructions might have been found fault with, but at any rate he had the assistance of all the spectators who viewed the match in addition to the help of a native chokra who acted as linesman and who performed valiantly. Some of his rulings may have been subject to correction, but nobody seemed to care. At times the players were the least interested of any in the course of events. The ball fell as dead and inert as a lump of dough. It appeared as though, to the man who had the temerity to head it the consequences would be fatal. The game itself with due respect to the players, who, it must be admitted, raved the elements with Spartan pluck, was a fiasco.

(Concluded on page 3.)

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

THE LEADER IN THE LORDS.

SINCE he became Duke of Devonshire the statesman, familiar to the world as the Marquis of Hartington has taken but little active part in politics. But his name has been a household word, any time the last five and forty years. Pull back up the stream of recollection to a certain day in March 1857. A young gentleman, tall, loosely built, ruddy, with nut-brown hair brushed into a sleek slab across his forehead, has just been called to the Table to take the oath and his seat as M. P. for North Lancashire. He strolls with a nervous, self-deprecatory stride, humbing the writ of the Returning Officer, and, astonished by the ripple of cheers which give him a Whiggish welcome, he drifts through the formalities of signing the roll and shaking hands with the speaker. That was Lord Hartington thirty-three years ago. Look at him to-day, as he walks from the bar to his seat at the lower corner of the Front Bench above the gangway. He holds his hat turned towards his breast, while he passes his hand over the unthinned slab of glossy hair, just as he has done with the unintermitent regulation of an unconquerable mannerism; he is, but for a slight silvering of the hair, the same man that we saw make his "debut" so long ago. He has changed visibly hardly at all.

When Lord Hartington entered the House of Commons, England, which had just emerged from the Crimean War, was committed to a life and death struggle in India. Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister—"the Tory chief of a Radical Cabinet" as Mr. Disraeli had described him in his election address; Mr. Disraeli himself was Leader of the Conservative Opposition. Lord Hartington was fortunate in the time of his entry into public life. As the heir-apparent of the Duke of Devonshire, he had entered Parliament with an assured position, supported as this was by a certain reputation for a clear head. Governments in those days were not long-lived; majorities were small, coalitions, then as now, the outcome of a regard for principle rather than a love of place, though the statesmen at the head of these combinations, then as now, benefited by the scruples of their natural opponents.

Lord Hartington first came prominently and influentially into notice by undertaking to move the vote of "No confidence," which, after the election of 1859, upset the Derby-Disraeli Ministry, formed in the year previously. The election had proved, for those days, a very considerable triumph for Lord Palmerston, who had returned with a majority of 350 against the Conservative muster-roll of 302. The debate on the motion of "No confidence" was marked by great heat, for the Ministry were determined to go out with all the honours of war, and in particular by a fierce passage between Mr. Disraeli and Sir James Graham, over a purely personal matter. It was in his speech on this occasion that the Conservative Leader justified the rhetorical recklessness of youth with the oft-quoted words :—"Young men will be young men; youth is, as we all know, somewhat reckless in assertion, and when we are juvenile and curly, one takes pride in sarcasm and invective." Sir James Graham retorted, in an equally memorable passage, by stigmatising his assailant as the "Red Indian of debate." "By the use of the tomahawk," continued Sir James, "he has cut his way to power, and by a recurrence of the scalping system he hopes to prevent the loss of it. . . . ." "He is an illustration of the fact that one might lose one's curls and still retain one's taste for sarcasm." Truly Lord Hartington was fortunate in having been made a moving figure in a debate which was animated by a duel so historic.

From 1850 to the General Election of 1868, the noble marquis again took his share in the big debates and the varying vicissitudes of these nine years, but in the General Election, which turned upon the Household Suffrage Act, he lost his seat. Radnor found him another seat. In 1880 he was returned both for the Radnor District and for North-East Lancashire, when he elected to sit for the latter constituency. At the General Election of 1885, on the County Household Suffrage Act his lordship was returned, for the new division of Rossendale, which he retained at the closely following and memorable General Election of 1886, and for which he now sits.

It was in March, 1863, that Lord Hartington first took office—that of a Junior Lord of the Admiralty (a sort of glorified Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett); but in April he went over to Pall-mall as Under-Secretary for War, where he remained until February, 1866, when he became Chief of the Department. His party being ousted from favour, Lord Hartington returned to the cold shade of Opposition, witnessed the sharp fighting over the Reform Bill, and the triumph of manœuvre in the doctrine of surprises. In 1868 he became Postmaster-General, and answer for that department until his appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland in January, 1871. Here he remained until his chief's whimsical dissolution of Parliament in 1874. When Lord Hartington returned to Parliament he found himself with his colleagues and the Liberal Party in Opposition, and Mr. Disraeli firmly established at the head of the newly-educated Tory Party, and the strongest majority that party had mustered since the Reform Act of 1832.

Mr. Gladstone, munching the cud of sweet and bitter reflection, conceived the Quixotic determination of resigning the leadership of the Liberal Party, whereupon Lord Hartington was run for this position with Mr. W. E. Forster, and it was mainly through the eloquently expressed foresight of Mr. Bright that the decision was not given in favour of the Member for Bradford. The position, however, soon became extremely onerous, and Mr. Gladstone seemed to take a secret pleasure in making it ridiculous. No sooner had Lord Hartington's calm and decorous statesmanship an excellent personal qualities brought the party into line again, both in the House of Commons and in the country, than Mr. Gladstone would rush from his retirement, breaking with an utterly inopportune speech, and into the ditch went the coach again. Lord Hartington received the most powerful and sagacious aid from Mr. W. P. Adams, the Liberal Whip of that time, who never despaired all through those six years of exile. When the Conservative Government of 1874 was overthrown in 1880, and Mr. Gladstone returned to power, the cool-headed Liberal Whip, who never lost heart, was sent to India, where he speedily died. From April, 1880, to December, 1882, Lord Hartington was responsible for India, from 1882 to June 1885 he sat as Minister for War and is responsible for the expedition sent to bring Gorden out of Khartoum. In his admirably-conceived speech at the Crystal Palace, Mr. Chamberlain, recalling Dr. Johnson's description of the third Duke of Devonshire as having been distinguished above all men by a "dogged tenacity," gracefully pinned this characterisation upon the noble marquis, his descendant. The Duke has always been marked by an eminent doggedness, partly the offcome of his English breed and partly the growth of his uprightness of mind. He is a little slow to adopt a new faith; but when he adopts it he sticks to it. His grace now ranks with the most impressive debaters in Parliament, and this is, perhaps, the only sign of change which pre-eminently marks and accentuates his public career. When he entered Parliament, and for very many years afterwards—down even to his election to the leadership of the Liberal Party—he represented in his efforts at oratory a good man struggling truly with adversity. He is now fluent. He has shown his doggedness of character by adhering with an ever-increasing tenacity to the Unionist Party; and he enjoys the most perfect confidence in Parliament as well as in the country. He graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1854, was made LL.D. in 1862, and he is also a D.C.L.; besides which he holds, or has held, various rectorial and other academic distinctions. Though a keen sportsman, the Duke of Devonshire, who is now Lord President of the Council, can be a hard worker, and his official records are filled with stories of his departmental industry.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

The retiring Chancellor of the Exchequer was born, ministerially, upon the threshold of a period of transition. He was one of Mr. Disraeli's young men. He was pushed to the front. Everything seemed smiling, justifying the most sanguine hopes. And in one sense he has done well. He was Colonial Secretary before most politicians of that age had quite mastered the pothooks and ladles of their business. Then Mr. Disraeli withdrew his influence from the House of Commons, and chaos ensued. This gave an opportunity for younger men to rise. They rose, and noisy was their ascent. It was in fact now the flush of the transition. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach naturally threw in his lot with his old associates, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord John Manners, Sir Richard Cross, and Sir Henry Holland. He did not exactly go out of his way to rebuke the pretensions of the Fourth Party, of whom the new Prime Minister was the youngest Member. But he stood fast to the "old gang," and shared in the obloquy which surrounded its members. Sir Michael sank steadily. For a time he was a short of Ministerial amphibium. No one could tell exactly whether he was in or out. From the Colonial Secretaryship, with its salary of £5,000 and a splendid position, and later as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Chief Secretary, he sank to the Board of Trade £2,000 and no position to speak of. This might have been to most men a sentence of banishment. But the Member for West Bristol is not wealthy, though a landowner. He could not afford to quarrel with his profession, though it is only the profession of politics. So he took his £2,000 and "set tight." It was the sitting tight that did it. He kept his place in Parliament. He became, in a sense, the utility man of his party. He did anything that had to be done. He even resigned the Chief Secretaryship to let Mr. Balfour have it. He never "kicked" or complained. No one has ever heard of "Beach ploughing the sands," or constructing a "cave" in the rocks, or even a rabbit-hutch. He worshipped the rising sun as he would have worshipped half-a-dozen rising suns if they had demanded his adoration. He became eventually Chancellor of the Exchequer to the "boy" of the Fourth Party, and resigned to him his succession right of Leader of the House. He has been almost everything by turns except Prime Minister. He was long the conservative favourite for the Leadership of the House. In fact, he has filled more offices in his time than any of his colleagues in the present Cabinet. The result of all this upon the discipline of the right hon. baronet himself was worthy of a Board school copying-book in precepts for the young. He acquired in a masterly manner the art of conciliating men. His self repression amounts to self suppression. Yet he is naturally himself a man of strong passions, whose subjugation is all the more to his credit. In private life he occasionally "lets himself go", and is indeed naturally peevish and inclined to go for destiny when occasion arises. It may be in one of his tantrums that he has resigned, and that the reason the Duke of Devonshire thinks he will come round and retake up the Exchequer. As Leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, Sir Michael displayed a shrewd understanding of his followers and their opponents. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he made no mistakes; the idea of taxing locomotion would never have entered his head; the public blemish of Mr. Goschen's subsequent Budget he would neither have conceived nor have become responsible for. Sir Michael, no doubt, has his own ideas of compensation, and if privately interrogated on the subject would pledge himself to the endowment of the publicans; but he would certainly not raise the question prematurely, and go out of his way to establish the principle, least of all budget upon which his reputation would have to rest as a sagacious Minister of Finance. There was once a well-known Member of the House of Commons, Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, who had a way of his own in meeting the protests with which the licensed victuallers met the hon. gentleman's coquetting with the Temperance party. "My dear fellow," he would observe confidentially, "I simply vote for the Permissive at all because I know that it will not be carried.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is a tall, grave-looking man. His face is good, and he reveals instinctive regard for personal appearance by almost rivalling Lord George Hamilton in the apparent care which he bestows upon his hair. But he is a sad-faced man, who evidently regards Government as one of the most serious of the ciences. There is nothing of the optimist in the drift of his mind, and he contemplates the doings of the Opposition with a melancholy tranquility until he has to reply to one of its leaders, and then he displays a warmth of debating power and a ready grasp of points which remind one of the truism that "Still waters run deep." He now sits very low down upon the Treasury Bench, even below such official speaking tubes as the gentlemen responsible for the Army and the Navy, but Sir Michael accepts the position with an air of self negation that would have cheered that admirer of Spartanism in others Lord Beaconsfield. The right hon. baronet follows a debate with passive attention; he is a Sphinxion critic of his colleagues' manners and methods and if the observation of a colleague, uttered at the expense of an opponent, draws a laugh to the lips of the right hon. Baronet, the attendance smile reminds one of a pale gleam of winter some one passing over a still pool.

Sir Michael comes of a very old Gloucestershire family, his father having, indeed, been the eighth baronet of his house. Sir Michael Hicks Hicks-Beach—as his tri-barrelled surname ran, sat for East Gloucestershire in the days of the Crimean War, though there is no reason to believe that he belonged to the order of mediocrities who, according to the impudent deductions of Lord Randolph Churchill, are the natural product of a vanity for double surnames. The son was born in Portugal-street, London, in 1837, and he ran the fashionable educationary gamut of Eton and Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1858, and M.A. in 1861, winning a first-class in Law and Modern History. Three years later, in 1864, he succeeded his father as Member for his division of the county, which he continued to represent for twenty-one years, until, in fact, the passing of the County Franchise Act and the Redistribution of Seats. A country gentleman, steeped in the traditions of country life and Quarter Sessions, one of the dominant class—of good family, of good education, of good address, the holder of a good seat, and, in fact, subscribing in his person to all the conditions of the orthodox his career appeared certain and safe. It was not, however, until near the close of the Parliament of 1868 that Sir Michael was given office, and then he received the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, not a very imposing office, surely, yet a beginning upon the ladder of affluent fame. About this time, also, Sir Michael obtained a little experience of law and order by becoming for a few weeks Under-Secretary for the Home Department, in which capacity he had charge of the English Coroners and "Crowners' Quest Law." Upon the formation of the Government of 1874, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was sent to Ireland as Chief Secretary, and he filled that office until February, 1878, when a twist in the construction of the Cabinet, caused by the ement of Lord Carnarvon and Lord Derby, led to a shifting of portfolios, then Sir Michael became Secretary of State for the Colonies. The appointment was a good one, though it brought its holder into touch with an eminently unpopular war—the Zulu. Like Pontius Pilate, however, the right hon. baronet practically washed his hands of Sir Bartle Frere. During the five years of Opposition Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was Sir Stafford Northcote's right hand, and being a somewhat silent and suppressed force, with whom Lord Randolph Churchill hesitated to try conclusions, that sagacious light horseman gave him a wide berth. At that time Sir Michael was the best debater on the Front Opposition Bench, just as he is now the heaviest all-round weight-carrier on the Treasury Bench. But it became necessary to get rid of the fossils of the party, called the "old gang", and so Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Richard Cross were put to rest in the Upper Chamber, in obedience to the command of Lord Randolph. This was in the 1885 Government of Lord Salisbury. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach became Chancellor of the Exchequer, then he made way for Lord Randolph by returning to the Irish Office. Ill-health, however, obliged him to retire into private life and then, upon his recovery, he was made President of the Board of Trade.

It is often asserted that Sir Michael's indisposition was entirely diplomatic, and that the failure of his eyesight was largely due to his unwillingness to see with the eyes of Colonel Saunderson and Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg. Since then he has been successively Chancellor of the Exchequer. President of the Board of Trade and again Chancellor of the Exchequer.

WILL THERE BE A DISSOLUTION?

In a recent number of "M. A. P." Mr. T. P. O'Connor wrote:—People are always asking in the House of Commons nowadays when this Government will go to pieces, and we shall have some other men in their places. For my part, I have a considerable degree of scepticism on such anticipations; and I think the Government can stop in a good while yet if they be so disposed. But are they so disposed? They have nearly all been in office for seven long years in succession; and that is a tremendous strain on anybody, however robust his health or ardent his ambition. And then there are few of the Ministers who have any reason to care for the big salaries they get. Mr. Balfour is a comparatively rich man; so is Lord Salisbury; so is Lord Lansdowne. Mr. Chamberlain, curiously enough, is now one of the men to whom the £5,000 a year of his office is a consideration. He had £600,000, it is said, when he was bought out of Nettlefolds; but he has not made any money since he entered politics. It is to his credit that in this respect he has been devoted to one purpose—he has been too absorbed in politics to think of anything else. Now and again he has speculated and usually he has lost. It is certain—he himself has said it—that he is poorer now than when he entered political life. An therefore it is that £5,000 a year may mean something to him.

But I am told that even he is not very anxious to retain his present position, and that he longs for a little rest. I am sure Mr. Balfour does. And it is possible for all these reasons that the Government may ride for a fall. If that be so, they can easily attain their end. They can always manage to be defeated between nine and ten o'clock of the evening's sitting. But I hope for their sake the sacrificial victim will not be Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Black Michael has a very black frown indeed.

A DISPUTED RIGHT OF WAY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee heard at the High Court yesterday the case in which J. N. Tata and others sued Shantaram Narayen Dabulkar in respect of a price of land situated at Chinchpoogly. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., represented the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was that they were possessed of a piece of land and a bungalow on the Chinchpoogly Hill, known as Panorama House, and the defendant was possessed of certain land on the same hill, and the respective pieces of land were separated by a portion of a road of the width of eighteen feet or thereabouts, in the common use as of right of the owners and occupants of the respective properties.

The property of the plaintiffs was on the north side conterminous with and bounded by a certain property belonging to one H. A. Wadia, which formed the eastern boundary of the property of Mr. Shantaram. Under the terms of a decree, a portion of the property was taken over by Mr. Shantaram, the remainder being allotted to Mr. Anandrao Narayen, who coneyed it to the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Tata, the father of the first plaintiff. Ever since the purchase of a property by Mr. Tata, Panorama House had been in the uninterrupted use and enjoyment of the owners and occupiers, and had always been conterminous on the north with the property of Mr. Wadia, and the defendant had at no time any access to or use of any portion of the land forming the compound of the plaintiff's property. The defendant had partly dug open the land and removed the earth. The plaintiffs said that the defendant had no right to the land claimed by him, and that his present operations were unlawful, and that unless restrained by the Court the common road would be destroyed.

The defendant denied that the property of the plaintiffs was on the north conterminous with and bounded by any property belonging to Mr. Wadia. The property was bounded on the north side by and was conterminous with a strip of land, which was the property of the defendant, and lay directly between the plaintiffs' property and the property of Mr. Wadia. The road was in common use by the plaintiffs and the defendant only, in so far, as it extended to the entrance of the compound of Panorama House, and the plaintiffs had no rights in the road north of the entrance, which belonged exclusively to the defendant. The defendant denied that he had blasted away any portion of the road, and that he had excavated or quarried rock upon his land without leaving sufficient support for the road. With a view to destroy evidence which would prejudice their claim, the plaintiffs had recently and without any right so to do, demolished the stone wall forming the boundary of the strip of land lying to the north of Panorama House.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

DECREE ABSOLUTE FOR DIVORCE.

The Hon. M. Justice Starling, presiding at the High Court yesterday, made absolute a decree for divorce in favour of Benjamin Thomas Harding against his wife, Helen Mary Harding, on the ground of her misconduct, with the co-respondent, John Stewart.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared on behalf of the petitioner and moved absolute the decree "nisi" made on the 7th January last, as the six months' time therein mentioned had expired.

The Judge: Has the decree been served?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said it had been served on the co-respondent, but not on the respondent, as she could not be found. Counsel submitted that it was not necessary the decree should be served on the respondent. Mr. Kirkpatrick read an affidavit made by one Atmaram, who stated that he served the decree on the co-respondent, and had tried his best to serve it on the respondent, but she could nowhere be found. He had made enquiries at the Roman Catholic Convent, but she was not found there.

The Juge: You say it is not necessary to serve the decree on the respondent?

Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted it was not necessary, and cited a case from 18 Calcutta Reports, decided by the Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson.

The Judge: What is the practice in England?

Mr. Kirkpatrick cited rule 80 from Brown on Divorce, on which Mr. Justice Wilson had based his decision, and tendered a certificate from the Prothonotary of the High Court to show that the respondent had not yet sought to intervene in the decree.

The Judge, after reading the certificate, said it was not in the proper form. It stated that the respondent had not come forward to intervene, but according to law, any person had a right to come forward after the passing of the decree and intervene. His Lordship suggested that it should be amended accordingly, and made the decree absolute subject to the alterations.

The Judge: What about the costs?

Mr. Kirkpatrik said the Judge who made the decree, had awarded costs to the petitioner from the co-respondent.

His Lordship made the decree absolute with costs against the co-respondent.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I perused with interest, but not admiration, the letter which appeared in your issue of 12th inst. under the nom-de-plume of "One Disgusted". Primarily it seems to me that the correspondence which has taken place in regard to the match between the Y. M. C. A. and the Bombay Gymkhana would have been better left unwritten as it can serve no useful object whatever, and is in many respects misleading. "One Disgusted" advocates the advisability of not entering into personalities when criticising games, but I fear he is somewhat inconsistent as he makes an ill-timed and invidious comment on "Young Ebor's" knowledge of cricket. The vital point of the whole correspondence centres round "Young Ebor's" remarks in regard to the fact that stumps were drawn at 6. Now I was a spectator of the match and when the Y. M. C. A. batsmen gave indications of being able to top the Gymkhana's score, I made enquiries as to when the stumps were to be drawn, and was informed from Y. M. C. A. quarters that they understood 6-15. Nobody questions the bona fides of the Gymkhana Captain's action, but at the same time there is no getting away from the fact that a misapprehension appeared to exist, and it would have been better for all concerned if Mr. Milne had confirmed the hour of closure before the match started.—Yours, etc.

CROSS.

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SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

DOINGS AT THE 'VARSITIES.

London, July 15.

Once again has wet weather enabled matches to be finished that might otherwise have resulted in drawn games. The rain of Friday effectually damaged the wickets in all parts of the country, and in most instances winning the toss meant winning the match. The best example of this was to be found at Lord's, where Sussex gained an overwhelmingly easy victory over Middlesex by an innings and 224 runs. On the opening day Sussex had the advantage of batting upon a sound wicket. Mr. Fry scored his first century of the season and his side made 354 for eight wickets as the result of the day's play. No progress could be made on Friday, and on Saturday after Sussex had declared their innings closed, Middlesex were confronted with the formidable task of trying to avert defeat. In this they were utterly unsuccessful. They had to encounter Tate, who is just now in great form, and they were dismissed for scores of 51 and 79. Tate was irresistible, as his record of fifteen wickets for seventy-seven runs will show. Hitherto Tate has been regarded as a fairly average bowler who worked hard, but who could not be looked upon as a genius of the front rank. He is almost a veteran now, but, this year he has bowled better than ever and already he is within light of capturing his hundredth wicket. He began playing for Sussex in 1888, and altogether up to Saturday last he has taken in first class cricket 1,100 wickets at a cost of 21.14 runs apiece. Had Tate not been obliged to bowl upon the billiard-table wickets of Brighton his record would be considerably better. The consummate ease with which Yorkshire disposed of Warwickshire proves conclusively enough that the victory of Somerset early last week was in reality, merely a pin-prick. No competent judge of the game can believe, because Somerset happened to win this year as well as last one of its matches with Yorkshire, that therefore Somerset has a better team than the champion county. They were simply cricket accidents and concidences, which of course exert an influence all for the good of the game, since they tend to keep it bright and interesting, but which do not help us much when we come to sum up to merits of various teams. On paper Warwickshire is as powerful as Somerset, but where Somerset succeeded Warwickshire igominiously failed. Yorkshire scored 208, but Warwickshire could make only 100 and 45, and they were beaten by an innings and 63 runs. The feature of Saturday's play was the bowling of Haigh and Rhodes, the first of whom captured five wickets for 18, while the slow bowler secured four for 16 runs.

Lancashire, more fortunate than Middlesex, were able to save their game with Essex. They had to struggle on a bad wicket against a score of 333, and thanks chiefly to Tyldesley they succeeded in stemming off defeat. Tyldesley made 60 and 72 not out. He is now Lancashire's greatest professional batsman. His versatility is remarkable, for while upon a fast wicket he can score with the ease and facility of a master—witness his innings against the Gentlemen at Lord's last year, and his century against Australia at Birmingham—on a damaged pitch he can not only defend his wicket, but he can score also, as was proved by his splendid efforts on Saturday. Apart from MacLaren and Tyldesley, however, the Lancashire batting has this season been disappointing, nor has the bowling been so formidable as hitherto. Somerset, thanks to L. C. H. Palairet's fine batting, not only saved their match with Worcestershire, but completely turned the scale so that had time allowed it is very possible that Somerset would have won. Somerset have had a brilliant and memorable northern tour will stand out conspicuously in the cricket history of the year. Of the ten county matches played last week six were brought to a definite conclusion. This proportion of finished games shows an improvement upon the record for the season, which shows that sixty-one county matches have been played, that twenty-eight have been won, and that thirty-three have been drawn. The championship table now stands as under:—

	Pld.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Percentage.
Surrey	11	2	0	9	2	100·00
Leicestershire	7	1	0	6	1	100·00
Yorkshire	10	4	1	5	3	60·00
Sussex	10	4	2	4	2	33·33
Somerset	8	4	2	2	2	33·33
Lancashire	10	4	2	4	2	33·33
Derbyshire	5	1	1	3	0	00·00
Essex	8	1	1	6	0	00·00
Notts	7	1	1	5	0	00·00
Gloucestershire	9	2	2	5	0	00·00
Warwickshire	7	1	2	4	—1	—32·33
Kent	9	2	4	3	—2	—33·33
Worcestershire	9	1	4	4	—3	—60·00
Hampshire	5	0	3	2	—3	—100·00
Middlesex	7	0	3	4	—3	—100·00

Intensely interesting was the match between Surrey and Cambridge University at the Oval. As in their match with Oxford, which resulted in defeat, Surrey did not play at full strength, and one again they had to submit to a reverse from University team. In an even scoring game Surrey were beaten for forty-four runs (last year, to note a coincidence, Surrey won by forty-four runs), and the chief factor in producing this result was a Surrey man, E. M. Dowson. Besides scoring 71 not out and 50, the old Harrow captain captured eleven wickets for 115 runs, an all round performance of exceptional merit. When he is able to play regularly for Surrey Dowson will be a very useful cricketer.

Several circumstances have combined to make this year's Lawn Tennis Championships' meeting scarcely so interesting as its predecessors. For one thing, thanks to the six weeks' incessant rain and gloomy weather, the play is not up to the high standard it should be; this fact is especially noticeable among the men. Then, too, the absence of the American pair, Ward and Davis, whose presence last summer gave such a philip to the meeting, and who were expected to challenge the Dohertys again, has disappointed many; while the fact that R. F. Doherty, ex-champion, scratched in the singles without contesting a round, naturally created a void which it was impossible to fill. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, there have been some keenly contested matches, and the weather so far has been all that could be desired, while the turf is in good condition. Wednesday's game between Smith and De Borman, the Belgian champion (who has a peculiar style of his own) was interesting as giving undeniable evidence that foreign players are not to be despised. At the same time Smith was below his form and seemed to be short of that "powder" which usually makes his cross-shots so telling. It was gratifying to witness some recovery of form in H. S. Mahony, whose performances in recent years have not taken an upward direction. Ritchie, too, has done well so far; and H. L. Doherty, who will probably be called upon to meet Gore in the final, is "well up", though scarcely so vigorous and true as last year. G. W. Hillward's failure was, it is understood, due to a slight touch of suntroke—his retirement is to be deplored, for few men are better to watch. As regards the ladies, Mrs. Sterry's retention of the championship is practically assured. Miss H. Lane, it is true, yesterday defeated the once invincible Mrs. Hillyard, and Mrs. Greville remains in the list; but neither of these ladies, we imagine, is equal to the formidable task of beating the erstwhile Miss Cooper, princess of lady volleyers. In the third round of the competition for the Gentlemen's Singles Championship, S. H. Smith beat H. Pollard (7—5, 6—4, 8—6), H. R. Barrett beat G. M. Simond (6—2, 6—1, 9—7), G. Greville beat G. A. Caridia (6—4, 6—3, 6—0), and L. H. Doherty beat F. H. Riseley (6—4, 6—1, 6—3); and in the fourth round H. S. Mahoney beat F. W. Payn (6—2, 6—2, 6—4). For the Gentlemen's Double H. M. Sweetman and M. J. G. Ritchie "walked over" in the first round, and G. W. Hillyard and C. H. L. Cazalet beat Capt. Fleming and H. S. Mahony; in the second round. G. M. Simond and G. A. Caridia beat R. B. Hough and L. H. Escomber and in the third round. H. R. Barrett and G. C. Ball-Greene beat A. J. B. Norris and H. Wilsod Fox. In the Ladies' Singles, Miss A. N. G. Greene, Miss C. H. E. Meyer, Miss W. Longhurst and Miss A. M. Morton got through the first round.

It was originally intended to make Friday a blank day as it happened the attendance was capital and the events were advanced in expeditious manner. Out of the initial thirty who were candidates for premier honours, four alone remain to contest the right to meet Gore in the championship round on Monday afternoon. Of these Smith and H. L. Doherty will probably qualify for the final. The former vanquished H. Roper Barratt with somewhat unexpected ease, and though the score, three sets to two, scarcely conveys the quality of the struggle, there can be no doubt as to Smith's superiority—his tremendous driving and genius for rapid placing being responsible primarily for the result. Doherty in his turn beat Greville, though neither was playing up to true form. "H. L." will therefore meet Mahony in the semi-final while Smith plays with Ritchie. Mahony at his best might give Doherty a good fight, but Mahony, though improving on last year's form, is still far from his best—there can be little doubt of Doherty's triumph. Smith, too, will probably get the better of Ritchie—though a tough opponent—and then the final of the "all-comers" will be fought out twixt the Cantab and the Stroud player. We are inclined to back the former, for Smith's best days appear to be rare in dawning; but it will be a close fight, reminiscent of the Eastbourne battles. The ladies championship is practically decided in favour of Mrs. Sterry, who will probably meet either Miss Robb or Miss Morton on Tuesday. On that afternoon, too, the Doubles Championship will be decided—it is safe to say in favour of the Dohertys.

The value of a thew-and-thought curriculum has been evidenced anew since one's last in remarkable fashion at Cambridge. During the interim legion is the number of well-known athletes whose names have figured prominently in the various Tripos Lists, &c. Among others those of Messrs. Macnaghten, Winterbotham, Howard-Smith, Rhys (athletics), Greenlees, Spicer, Payne, Driffield, Roberts, Tubbs (football), Sewell, Druce, Willey (cricket) Hill-Thompson (golf), will be familiar to most. One wonders how a recent writer in the "Gentleman's Magazine" reconciles this fact with his almost obsolete arguments. Such dramatic narratives of possible Senior Wranglers being degraded into mediocre gymnasts; of men from whom much was expected missing their degree through practising the long-jump; of distracted fathers finding their sons return from Oxford and Cambridge with nothing to show for the money expended upon them but a football medal—all these are right out of date. Only now and again do we get statistics of mortlity in connection with the Universities and white flannel nowadays, and the reason is pretty obvious. The scene at the Bath Club last Friday night on the occasion of the inter-'Varsity swimming races was a striking one. A very large and fashionable company was "en evidence." The racing, too, was most exciting, and in the result one's predictions of last week were fulfilled almost to the letter. The Cantabs won all three of the swimming contests and the team race, while the Oxonians won the polo match (2 goals to 1). For Cambridge, Messrs. Derbishire, Cow, and Jackson swam brilliantly, the last-named putting on a new 'Varsity record of 100 yards in 1min. 6⅗sec. D. Milburn (the rowing Blue swam best for Oxford, and it is a pity he cannot turn in smarter fashion; if he could have done so he would have probably turned the tables on Jackson (Cambridge) in the 100 yards. Oxford were alwayssuperior in the water polo contest, and the margin of goals to 1 in their favour badly expresses how much smarter they were. Eberle and Raphel (Oxford) played a fine game for the winners. The up-to-date inter-'Varsity records for 1901-02 therefore read Oxford, 8 wins; Cambridge, 5 wins; 2 draws chess and ice hockey.

By the way, one of those little controversies by which the "Times" kindly amuses us and fills its columns has been raging on the subject of Inter-'Varsity sport. A charge has been made against amateur athletes thus contending against one another on the novel score of the 'vanity with which, "Blues" and others must be puffed up in consequence of the notoriety they attain. "Next, please!"—as Dan Leno would remark. Is not this notoriety an accident, rather than an incident, of an inter-'Varsity cricket or football match? Besides, such a charge implies a presumption which requires proof. It is quite possible 'Varsity men feel Proud of being "Blues"; that feeling is only a part of human nature. Granted, however, this is so, is that fact calculated to do them a lasting moral injury? That it does them no definite harm, from the practical point of view, is plain enough, so much charges are worse than foolish, i.e.:—ridiculous. Only when such spirit of emulation deteriotates their capacity for perserverance and resolution in the way of work or spoils them for the serious business of life, will Light and Dark Blues come under the ban. So far, the boot is on the other leg. Now for current cricket. Following upon a notable victory over London County the Cambridge eleven had all the best of matters in the subsequent Surrey match. That the Light Blues are rapidly putting on "polish" (so to speak) is fairly obvious, for in both these matches marked all round improvement was shown, and especially in ground fielding. They showed plainly that in defence they are fairly level, if somewhat impulsive. E. M. Dowson is emdhatically the most brilliant batsman in either term, while Ebde,—who has been awared his "Blue"—Day, Harper Blaker, and Penn are always equal to the occasion. The most notable feature of the Oval play, however, was the Cantabs' attack. They bowled and fielded splendidly. "Captain" Wilson being most effective with the ball. Five wickets for 46 runs in the first innings was a really big performance under all circumstances. Dowson (whose six no-balls at the Palace greatly riled him) also bowled well, but Pnn was a trifle expensive.

A VILLAGER RUNS AMOK.

Mr. Justice Blair and Mr. Justice Aikman recently delivered judgment, at the Allahabad High Court in the appeal of one Tota Singh, "thakur" a resident of Banjarla, Baheri, Bareilly, who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Bareilly for the murder of two women and a child. Mr. Ryves, barrister-at-law, Government Advocate appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Blair, in delivering judgment, said: "The accused has been convicted of the murder of two women and a child, and has been sentenced to death. The accused appeals against this sentence and the sentence has also been referred to us for confirmation. The story is a simple one. Tota Singh only a few months before had lived in the village of Banjarla in a house adjacent to his brother's. There had been some dispute between them on account of which the appellant left the village and went to stay with his father-in-law were apparently he obtained some employment. On Saturday 29th March, he returned to Banjarla with his wife and took up his abode with his nephew Narain Singh. On departing he had left his house and and to Narain Singh and Chidir, Narain Singh's father. On the day of the arrival he was entertained and no quarrel of any kind took place. On the following day Narain Singh went away tobring a carpenter, and Narain Singh's father went to the fields. After they had gone the appellant went about examining the house and the contents of the rooms, and he was requested by Musammat Dharka, Narain Singh's mother, to leave the house, in order that the women of the family might have their meal. He spat upon the old woman, and seizing a carpenter's axe which was lying on the spot, he struck her repeatedly upon the skull and inflicted injuries which must have caused immediate death. Narain's wife, Sabta, seeing her mother-in-law attacked, rushed to the rescue, and she herself fell, struck upon the head with severe blows with the axe by the appellant. A little boy named Lakhan, five year's old, the son of Narain Singh, was afterwards found with the bodies of the two women, having injuries sufficiently severe to cause his death.

Mr. Justice Blair then set forth the evidence for the prosecution on this story and proceeded: "The appellant, on striking the last blow, ran off with the axe in his hands, and went off to the house of the "karindah" (with whom he appears to have been at enmity), and struck several blows with his axe at the door of the house, and was only driven off by the karindah threatening to fire upon him. Having left the village he was arrested next day at a neighbouring railway station. The appellant has made in his defence a statement which is incomprehensible and entirely incredible. Questions were asked to the witnesses in relation to the facts alleged by him, and every assertion he had made was flatly and entirely contradicted. No evidence was called by him in support of his statement. The witnesses are all of one mind as to the perfect sanity of Tota Singh upon this and every other occasion. The assessors in finding him guilty, attributed his fearful acts of violence simply to envy of the prosperity of Chidir and Narain Singh. The Judge comes to the same conclusion, and we think they are right. We dismiss the appeal, confirm the conviction and sentence, and order the latter to be carried out according to law."

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our Nagpur correspondent writes:—Special prayers for the recovery of his Majesty King Edward VII. were offered in All Saints Church, Nagpur, at the English and Tamil services by the Revd. C. W. Darling, Chaplain, and the Revd. C. P. Anketell of the Church of England Mission, respectively. The Mahomedans of Jubbulpore prayed for the King's recovery on the 27th ultimo, and are praying five times daily. At Saugor, too, prayers were offered in the mosque for his Majesty's speedy recovery and the poor to the number of 6,000 were fed.

The postponement of the Coronation caused much anxiety and disappointment in the local St. Francis de Sale's college, as preparations were being made to celebrate the day right regally. The sudden news of the King's illness obliged the college authorities to curtail some of the items that would have tended to enhance the gaiety of the day, as the annual sports for the feast of St. Aloysius were specially reserved for that day. Not to disappoint the boys and to relieve them from the suspense occasioned by the transfer of their usual sports, the Revd. Father Rector thought it best to let the holiday stand and the sports were held. Much praise is due to Revd. Brother Rock on whom lay the management of the sports.

A fruit and tea party was given by Mr. G. Ramaswamy, contractor, at his place in Sitabuldi in honor of the bestowal of the title of Rao Bahadoor on Pandit Ramkrishna Rao. There was a fairly good gathering.

Mr. Tata, C. S. I., accompanied by his cricket team, is expected to arrive here from Bombay on the 20th inst. The team will stay at Nagpur for a week which promises to be an eventful one.

We are glad to observe that very effective measures to prevent cattle straying into the bungalows, compounds, and gardens in the Civil Station and causing damage have been proposed by the secretary, municipal committee, viz., that owners and tenants of bungalows in the Civil Station should not sell the grazing of their bungalow compounds to Gowlies, and if grazing rights are sold for the purpose of keeping down the growth of grass, grazing at night should not be allowed; that with sanction of the local Governments, the fines hitherto levied under section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, should be doubled for every head of cattle impounded; that two extra men be engaged on Rs. 5 per month for four months to watch stray cattle at night, and that owners of cattle impounded for grazing on restricted grounds are to be prosecuted under section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act. The above proposals were duly approved at a meeting of the sub-committee held on the 25th June when the secretary's report about the auction sale of grazing rights in the Civil Station area for the year 1902-3 was read, the sale being confirmed in the name of Moonolall Bhoi for Rs. 320, on the specific conditions laid down.

A wild beast which some thought was a wolf and others a hyena, paid the village behind the Rev. T. H. Cowsell's house in the Khalasi Lines a visit the other night. The sky was overcast with clouds, and the night was so very dark that the villagers could not make out what the animal was, but the barking of dogs and bleating of goats roused some of them from slumber, and they came out with bamboos and clubs and frightened it away with their shouts. A hyena has often been heard crying at night in that locality during the past two months, and as its den seems to be in the garden known as Motibagh, there should be no difficulty in finding and shooting it.

Not many years ago, writes a correspondent, when for the first time I had been to Dhamongaon in the Berars, on the borders of the Central Provinces, it was but an ordinary native town. But to-day, it with Yeotmal, the head-quarters of the district, which boasts of about 22 gins and cotton presses, and ten times the population, and yet the same old railway station stands improved (?) by a few coats of paint with its many disadvantages! The people have made progress, the railway none; the people have spent their money the railway has gathered it in, and yet in return does nothing for the givers.

Within the last ten years the public have again and again appealed to the railway and to Government for a larger station with ordinary comforts and conveniences, and for a foot overbridge from the native town side to the passenger station, but no good has come of their cries. The railway will do nothing because the heads of Government will not stir.

To transact business at the railway station one has to go from the native town by the level crossing to see the station master, then to go to the goods shed, back again, a 3-4 mile walk by this level crossing, and yet the railway officials, who are on their own ground, feel or realize no inconvenience.

There have been good showers of rain here daily since Thursday, the 3rd instant. All the anxieties of the cultivators are now at an end. Up to date the total rain fall for the current year (from 6th June) to date is about 7 inches. There are signs of continuing good fall of rain here and in the environs.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE NEAR SATHVA.

THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The rather sensational case in which one Rajaram Vajeram, acting Talati of Sathvao, in the Mandvi Taluka, was charged before the Sessions Court at Surat with causing the death of one Gogla Kurka, a chodra, terminated with the acquittal of the accused. Rao Saheb Pranshanker, the Police Inspector, who took a great deal of interest in the case, appeared with the Government Pleader to prosecute. The accused was defended by Mr. Chunilal M. Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, Surat.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused, while on his way from Mandvi to Sathvao met the deceased on the road with two others, by name Kiklo Miro, and Bhulio Virio, who were going to Mandvi to make purchases; and that the accused going up to deceased demanded from him the arrears of Government assessment due by him to Government. On the deceased saying that he would pay it along with the others in the village, it is alleged that the accused, lost his temper, and forcibly poked his umbrella into the abdomen of the deceased, causing a small perforation of the circumference of a lead pencil. This it was stated ultimately caused his death four days later.

The prosecution besides calling alleged eye-witnesses produced two more to prove that the deceased had made to them a dying declaration to the effect that Rajaram had poked him with his umbrella.

For the defence it was contended that the names of the alleged witnesses did not appear at the inquest nor had they been examined at the inquest; and that if these persons were known to be eye-witnesses, such important evidence might surely to have been taken at that enquiry. Moreover the so-called dying declaration should be received with very great caution, as they had not the sanction of oath and could be invented without difficulty.

The trial lasted for three days, and the jury after hearing the pleaders on both sides and the charge from the bench returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." The judge agreeing with the jury acquitted and discharged the accused.

SPORT IN BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 5.)

After the match (it would be quite useless to describe it) the Gymkhana Captain suggested that the game should not count in the league, and the Telegraph of course assented, Bearing in mind the fact that the Gymkhana had won, and were entitled to add two points to those they had already gained in the League, Marshall's suggestion was courteously made and exceedingly sportsmanlike Moreover, as has already been mentioned, the Telegraph had only nine men. But if this is to be taken as a precedent, there is little prospect that the League competition will ever be brought to a termination. Footballers elect to play in the monsoon, and it is pretty generally supposed that in the monsoon season there will be rain, Even at home no one ever dreams of declaring a match off because of rain—that is if the referee has seen fit to allow it to be played to a finish, Perhaps the Telegraph might have found a ground for complaint in that the referee was not near enough to the players to discriminate in the case of incorrect play. But after all, wet days must be expected, and considering that there are forty-two matches to be played before the competition comes to an end, it is certainly expedient that the programme should be adhered to as it has been arranged.

X.

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Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Firmilian, whose name has become very familiar in connection with the Metropolitanship of Servia, has had a very romantic career. A native of Servia, and educated in Belgrade and Athens, he took Holy Orders. But, unable to accommodate himself to the existing ecclesiastical conditions of Servia, he resigned his cure of souls and migrated to Prague to study philosophy, supporting himself by working as a mason during the day. Having finished his course, Firmilian returned to Servia, and was made Professor of Divinity at Belgrade. The Minister of the day—Ristic—recognized his talents and entrusted him with various delicate missions. But once more he quitted Servia, this time for America, to become the fashionable pastor of a congregation in Chicago. After some time he returned to Servia.

The Hon. James Dunsmuir, the Premier of British Columbia, who is now in England, inherited money from coal, and he inherited coal also. His father, Robert Dunsmuir, was a miner on Vancouver Island when the coal industry was in its infancy there. One day Mr. Dunsmuir was wandering in the woods when a leaf of rather large size struck his fancy. He stooped to pick it up, and his hand swept clean a small portion of earth, exposing a coal seam. From that moment Robert Dunsmuir never looked back. He interested Mr. Crocker, the wealthy San Francisco merchant, in his mines, built the only railway on Vancouver Island, and became a wealthy man. His son inherits his business acumen.

There is a comprehensive display of scientific apparatus at present in Edinburgh in connection with the Scottish Antarctic Expedition. The Hecla is due to leave in August, and elaborate preparations have been made. The vessel has been almost rebuilt at Troon since her arrival from Norway. Many curious and delicate instruments are on view, and a sunshine recorder is provided for a sun that never sets.

It was Sir Frederick Treves who complained of "the plague of women" in South Africa during the earlier stages of the war. The women now have their revenge. For services in connection with the war twenty-six ladies receive decorations—most of them the Royal Red Cross. In the list are several well-known members of society, notably Mrs. George West, for services on the hospital ship Maine; Georgina Countess Dowager of Dudley, and Dr. Jane Waterston, who did such excellent service in connection with the Concentration Camps.

The Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee are doing their best to make the stay of the Empire's troops in this country as enjoyable and as pleasantly memorable as possible, in spite of the cancelling of nearly all official functions. The work of arranging visits to exhibitions and places of amusement has, however, been largely added to. A party of 300 Colonials visited Earl's Court on Saturday, July 5, and on the same day the whole body of Indians, with Colonials, also went to the Crystal Palace, Each day a considerable number of the men are being entertained at the theatres and music halls through the kindness of the respective managers.

"Jack Sheppard's House," one of the many quaint old landmarks that are disappearing in the demolition of Holywell-street, was finally closed a fortnight ago. Tradition says that the famous housebreaker resided in the house while serving his apprenticeship in the carpentering trade. His name is still to be seen carved on one of the beams in the kitchen, and the London County Council have made certain that this at least will be added to the rapidly growing museum of London relics to which the excavations in connection with the Strand improvements have already contributed.

Lord Kelvin becomes a Privy Councillor, receives the new Order of Merit, and celebrated the completion of his seventy-eighth year. At the end of the eighteenth century John Thomson, his recently father, was a boy on a farm at Ballynanich, county Down. The story of how the mathematical genius in the Thomson family began to show itself is familiar to many, but not to all. As a boy the father of Lord Kelvin had his curiosity attracted by a sundial, and he displayed so surprising a capacity for mathematics in his efforts to master its secret that a way was opened for him to Glasgow University. There he became an LL. D. and lectured on mathematics. The present Lord Kelvin, his son, was at an early age one of the most promising of his pupils, and became a Professor in Glasgow University; while another son of John Thomson became Professor of Engineering in the same University. The two brothers were for many years co-Professors.

The favourite walk at present of Sir Gordon Sprigg, Premier of the Cape, is along the Thames Embankment, from Blackfriars to Westminster. In taking this "constitutional" Sir Gordon seems deeply immersed in thought, as indeed he has every right to be considering the gravity and complexity of the question of the suspension of the Cape Constitution. Sir Gordon is not a big, burly colonial statesman, of the type of Mr. Seddon and Sir John Forrest. He is of medium height and slight of build. Sir Gordon has a brother in Australia, Mr. W. G. Sprigg, who has kept out of politics, but has built up a sound business reputation as secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company.

Our esteemed friend Mr. "Punch" has issued his Coronation number. It is really a fine essay in loyal hilarity in art. In the front page, on which our contemporary is doing his "devoir" to the King, Mr. Bernard Partridge has risen to the height of "Punch's" pleasant tradition. Mr Phil May, who illustrates the "Court of Overflow Claims," is at his merriest; nor does Mr. Raven Hill show any sing of lapse from his good standard. We are particularly charmed with "Maybank's" page on the Coronation of "Oberon and Titania." "Maybank" is a singularly deft and delightful artist.

Many of us were sad when Mr. Henry Bertram, the doyen of the English Tories, found it necessary to discontinue John Bull. John always stuck up manfully for Church and State; but he fell upon an age of Johnnies, feather-headed frivols, who understood nothing more serious than evenings at questionable theatres, followed by suppers at inane night clubs. The war transfigured the Johnnies, of whom, indeed, we have never once heard since the troops set sail for Table Bay; and now here is our old friend John Bull once more. He is illustrated this time, and very well illustrated too. Mr. Furniss's frontispiece is admirable, and all of the paper is in good taste. Even we have a chastened pleasure in Sir Lewis Morris's Coronation ode.—

Sing, soaring voices, to a joyous tune;
Mourning is done, and pain;
Peal, solemn organ music, deep, sublime,
For 'tis a joyous time;
Shine forth serene, unclouded son of June,
To gild the dawning reign.

We wish the new venture success under Mr. Arthur a Beckett's genial editorship.

An interesting incident, in which Earl Roberts was the chief figure, is reported on the occasion of the Commander-in-Chief's visit to Hampton Court to inspect the Indian troops. When Lord Roberts was making his way to the camp from the gardens, he passed a group of small boys, one of whom cried out, "Bravo, Bobs!" Lord Roberts stopped and looked at the little fellows. "Thank you, sir," he said to the one who had expressed his appreciation, and then to their great delight he shook hands with them all.

The anxiety for tidings with reference to the King's illness produced a curious result in the House of Commons. The division on the third reading of the Finance Bill had just been taken, and it was already past half-past seven, the hour when business is automatically suspended under the new rules till nine. Mr. Speaker had risen to leave the Chair when Mr. Balfour, with the very latest bulletin about the King's condition in his hand, craved leave amid cheers, to read it. Mr. Speaker, while considering that the circumstances of the case admitted of no narow construction of the rules, remained in the Chair beyond the regulation time to permit, news of absorbing interest to be communicated to the House. When Mr. Brodrick was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a telegram of importance with reference to the Armenian question was read by him from the Table of the House of Commons on a Wednesday afternoon after the automatic adjournment of the House under the old rules at 6 p. m. had taken place and the Speaker had left the Chair.

Nowhere did the news of the illness of the King and the sudden postponement of the Coronation produce more regret than among the officials and tenantry of his Majesty's "Highland home" at Balmoral. Mr. Michie, the King's commissioner, and others were about to start for London when orders arrived to cancel everything. The decorations in and about the Castle were nearly completed. They were at once stopped, and the last cartloads of fuel for the bonfire on the historic Craigowan were halted half way up the hill upon receipt of the doleful tidings. The district has now many summer visitors, and among them, as among the "King's own" folk, the disappointment was keen.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THERE is a pitfall into which all sudden or hurried reformations inevitably fall. The pace put on is usually too fast for adequate checks, and extremes are reached which invariably tend to the detriment of the cause the reform was designed to subserve. A clear apprehension of essential principles which does not degenerate into the pettiness of mere alteration, is the indispensable characteristice of any sound reformation. The reform which finds a cheap and easy expression in the uprooting of existing institutions for no other ostensible reason than that they are existent, will probably pull up a good deal more than is intended. There are indications that our Authorities have to some extent mistaken this spirit of destructive for constructive reformation, and in one direction at any rate their action is likely to react very seriously upon one of the greatest bulwarks of soldierly efficiency. The principle of uniformity may be termed one of the subordinate virtues. In action it implies consistency, and as a means of preserving the efficiency of the whole body by stimulating the emulation of its subdivisions it fulfils its most useful purpose. But the same principle when it demands universal and unvarying allegiance is a vice which is inimical to all the workings of evolution and progress. Emulation is the very life-blood of progress and efficiency. The boy at school conforms to this principle when he dons the colours of his school or club and pins his faith to the superiority of what that insignia represents. Later in life when he joins his regiment in the service of his country the instinct of his boyhood develops into a worship of those outward and visible signs which enable corps in some special measure to claim a proud individualism among its fellows. At the present momentous epoch in its history the British Army is making a tardy discovery of the value and necessity of the individual principle in military training. But strangely enough while recognising with sufficient clearness that this must take the form of a decentralisation of action, our authorities seem to be in danger of losing sight of the fact that efficiency in its highest sense equally demands a decentralisation of sentiment. One of the latest evidences of shortsightedness in this respect is furnished by the attempt to deprive the Rifle regiments of those peculiar privileges which they have long enjoyed in the carrying of the rifle, and the indignation which has been felt and expressed in these corps over the abolition of such cherished marks of individuality have been very natural and justifiable. Their retention was never detrimental to the most modern form of efficiency, whereas their removal will tend not only to extinguish a very considerable measure of "esprit de corps", but will also abolish an influence which has always acted as a most useful stimulus in the recruiting of the British Army. Is our War Office so completely ignorant of human nature as to be unaware that the class of the community from which the rank-and-file of our Army are drawn, is that over which sentimental influences have ever exerted the strongest sway? It is not the "17th Lancers" that attracts the likely recruit, it is "The Death or Glory Boys," with their gruesome insignia, that fires him with ardour to join their ranks. Even in the case of linked battalions of infantry, such old names as "The Buffs," "The Fighting Fifth," and "The Pompadours", still have the stirring effect of a trumpet-call, and it is upon such influences that the skilful recruiter will never fail to play for all they are worth.

By the death of Lieut.-Colonel Arthur John Rait, C. B., who expired suddenly in a railway carriage while journeying between Inverkeilor and Cauldcots, the retired ranks of the Royal Artillery lose a distinguished representative. He was in his sixty-third year, and entered the Royal regiment in 1857. Two years later he saw much hard fighting in Gujerat during the closing scenes of the Indian Mutiny, and in 1863 was present throughout the campaign in New Zealand, taking part in many severe engagements, among which were included Katikara, Rangiaohia, and Haeirini, at which latter place he had his horse killed. In 1873 he accompanied Viscount Wolseley to the Gold Coast on special service, and on the outbreak of the Ashanti War a few months later, organised a force of natives known as "Rait's Artillery", which did excellent service. Colonel Rait was a son of the late Major Rait, of Anniston and is survived by his wife and daughter. He was predeceased last year by his only son, Lieutenant Walter Garnet Rait, who served in the war in South Africa, where he died of enteric fever. Colonel Rait took an active part in the business of the county of Forfar, particularly in the Arbroath district. He was chairman of the Arbroath District Committee, chairman of the Forfarshire Lunacy Board, and chairman of the Inverkeiler School Board. He took an active interest in agricultural matters, and was much esteemed by the tenantry on his estate. He was a most genial and lovable man, free from all affectation, and was ever most approachable. The Raits have long been settled at Anniston and are a branch of the family of Rait of Hallgreen, Kincardineshire.

There are symptoms that the subject of military education, so eagerly and generally discussed of late, is beginning to pall, and we may expect some revulsion of feeling. Almost along among our contemporaries we have steadily maintained that the report of Mr. Akers Douglas's committee was by no means the valuable document it appeared, that many of its conclusions were often erroneous, and that its recommendations were not to be accepted as necessary or suited to the occasion. We dissent from the view so readily accepted in the Press that the officers of the Army are, to use the words of one pedantic writer, "entirely uneducated and wholly untrained". Such a statement is altogether contrary to fact. The system at present in force may produce candidates with the wrong sort of knowledge and, if so, the public schools, whose headmasters were so largely represented on the committee, are primarily to blame. But it is by no means certain that the military aspirant should be taught the purely technical side of his future profession and that he should be differently educated from the bulk of the youths of his class throughout the country. In this respect he is quite as well-informed as they are; if he is "entirely uneducated", so are they, and, in some cases, perhaps in a greataer degree. As to being "wholly untrained", we enter our protest against this statement as altogether exaggerated. This notion has been caught up and tossed to and fro in ignorance of the real facts. The training of officers antecedent to the war was by no means defective, and the argument that the so-called regrettable incidents are to be attributed to shortcomings in this respect will not hold water. Failures were mainly due to entirely new conditions of warfare in which every European Army was equally untrained, and it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that had any of our neighbours been called upon to face the "slim" Boer, fighting on his own soil, misfortunes as great, or greater, would also have overtaken them.

A graceful tribute to the Britith officer was paid by Lord Roberts at the Staff College dinner on Thursday last. He gave it as his deliberate opinion that they were of the best material in the world. No one can know them better, and we may accept his opinion without demur that they are "the best fellows in the world". He evidently does not look upon them as careless Gallios with no desire to improve themselves, putting pleasure and polo before work, and feeling no interest in their profession. It may be Lord Roberts was right in saying that they did not always take it seriously enough, and that in peace time some miht be more assiduous in preparation for war. The best answer to this is that one way or another some of them are for ever at war, and the training in the field is of a kind that their foreign comrades never cease to envy them, and is incomparably superior to any amount of theoretical instruction.

An article by an anonymous naval officer, Capitanleutenant H. ", upon the possibility of invasion over-sea with special reference to the invasion of England appears in the Marine-Rundschau. The author refers to the opinions expressed by General Mercier and the German writers, Colonel von Edelsheim and Admiral Livonius, and shows very clearly that the ideas put forward will not bear criticism. The whole tendency of his article is to demonstrate that the invasion of England without command of the sea is an impossibility, and that projects of such a nature undertaken would be doomed to failure. The first condition for success is absolute supremacy on the water, secured by victory over the defending fleet. The lieutenant further believes and argues with a great deal of force that the chances tend to become more and more in favour of the defending force. It was observed during the Fashoda crisis, he says, that Great Britain united her Channel and Mediterranean fleets at Gibraltar, prepared for an effective blow, and it may be concluded that surprise has become impossible, while the transport question is one of the utmost difficulty. Technically, in view of the increase of the mercantile navy, it would be a possible thing to despatch 100,000 men unopposed, but the operation appears in a new might strategically when a strong naval force has to be acounted for. A few hostile cruisers and torpedo boats would suffice to throw a whole transport into confusion, and, even if a large army should be landed, the defenders could hold it at bay until reinforcements arrived sufficient to destroy it. But the writer believes that the idea of landing men upon British shores is altogether Utopian.

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THE MORAL.

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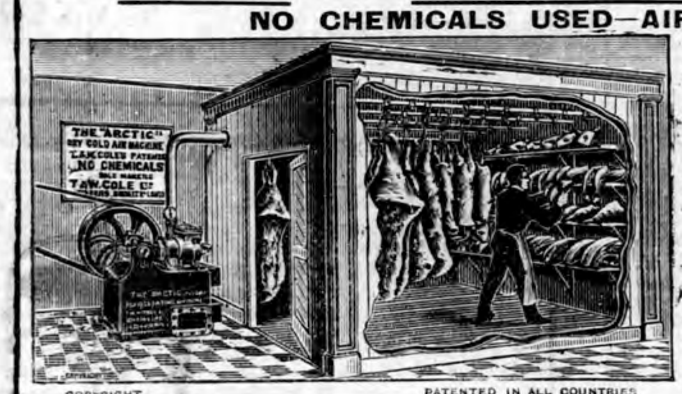

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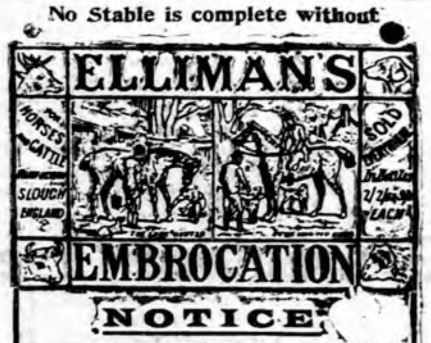

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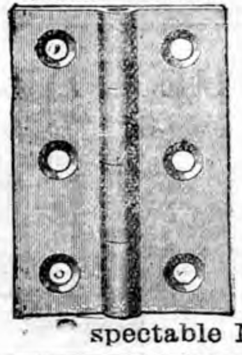

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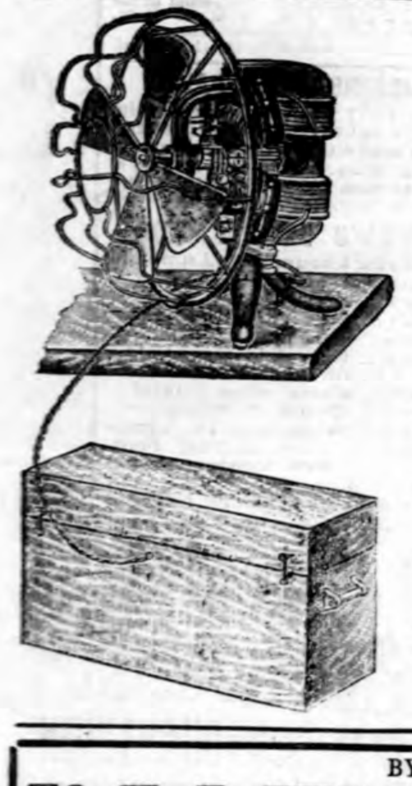

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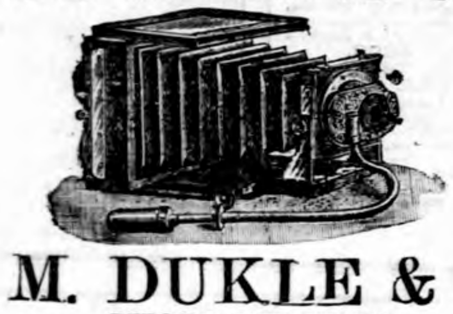

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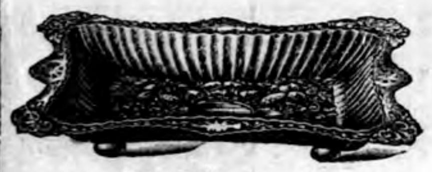
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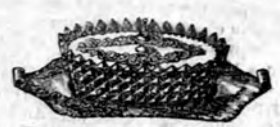
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Oil and Vinegar, Rs. 28.

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Egg Boiler, Rs. 24.

6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 28
4 " " " 20

Handsomely Chased Fruit Dish, Rs. 44.

Preserve Stand, Rs. 20.

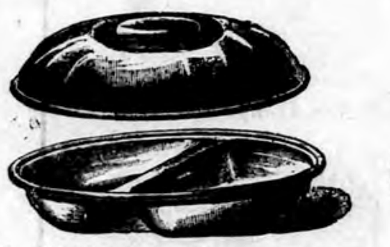
6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25.

Preserved Stand and Spoon, Rs. 14.

Pepper, Rs. 3.

Toast Rack, Rs. 14.

11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 33.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½ Pint, Rs. 20
¾ " " 24
1 " " 29
1½ " " 38

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¾ " " 18
1 " " 21
1½ " " 29

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